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ITALIANS PRESSING BEATEN AUSTRIANS FURTHER BACK YET

Pierce Another Strong Line Of Entrenchments On Carso Plateau

TAKE 800 CAPTIVES

Gorizia Under Bombardment From Guns Of Former Garrison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 14.—An official communique issued today reported: We pierced another strong line of enemy entrenchments east of Hill 212 on Carso Plateau and captured 800 prisoners.

There were artillery duels in the region of Gorizia. The enemy shelled the town in the vicinity of the bridges across the Isonzo.

Vienna Asserts Italian Assaults All Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, August 9.—Italian theater.—The violent engagements in the Gorizia district continue. Yesterday afternoon, isolated hostile detachments reached the town.

On the Monte San Michele and near San Martino, repeated Italian attacks were repulsed, with the heaviest losses for the Italians. The Hungarian Honved Infantry Regiment Szekesfehervar No. 17 distinguished itself.

Vienna, August 11.—The Italians renewed their efforts against the Piava sector and attacked our positions against the height of Gorizia with considerable forces. All attacks were repulsed. Several hostile advances in the Dolomites failed.

Balkan theater.—Skirmishes on the lower Voyusa.

Vienna, August 13.—The Italians again advanced with strong forces against our new front between the ocean and Monte San Gabriele. In the district east of the Valone Valley, our troops repulsed several attacks. Most violent fights are going on against the heights east of Gorizia, where seven hostile storms failed, under the heaviest losses for the enemy.

Since the beginning of the Italian attack, 5,000 Italians have been captured, among whom are more than 100 officers.

Balkan theater.—Only the usual activity on the Lower Voyusa.

Vienna, August 10.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports: An Austro-Hungarian squadron of naval planes bombarded with success during the night to August 9 the hostile battery on the mouth of the Isonzo and the hostile naval aeroplane station of Grodo. Several full hits were noticed. The naval planes returned unharmed, in spite of the most violent shelling.

A visit of Italian fighting planes to Fiume on August 7 is reported. Two Austro-Hungarian naval planes returned from Venice, where they had bombed the arsenal, the railroad station, military objects and factories. They caused conflagrations in the dock and two large ones near the cotton mills and within the town. These were visible at 25 miles distance. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March "Diamond Jubilee" Jefferson
2. Overture "Tutti in Maschera" Pedrotti
3. Waltz "Mon Reve".....Waldteufel
4. Selection "A Runaway Girl" Caryll
5. Song "Roses" .....Adams
6. Selection "Lucia di Lammermoor" Donizetti

A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

French Rush German Trench Works to South of Estrees

At Pozieres, Temporary Footing Is Gained in British Lines; Successful Raiding Enterprise at Ypres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was a lively cannonade at Maurepas. We carried some portions of trenches southwest of Estrees. Minor German attacks in the region of the Meuse were easily repulsed.

The communique this evening reported: Bad weather hampered operations on most of the front. There was a sharp artillery duel south of the Somme and east of the Meuse. Elsewhere, intermittent cannonading.

Yesterday evening, German aeroplanes droped incendiary and other bombs on Rheims. The German batteries, meanwhile, shelled different quarters of the town. A civilian hospital, which adjoins the church of St. Remy, was destroyed and also the dispensary. Six civilians were killed.

London, August 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: West of Pozieres, the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches we captured yesterday. We carried out a successful raid south of Ypres.

General Haig reported this evening:—The situation is unchanged on the whole British line. There has been the usual hostile shelling, particularly at Mametz and Pozieres and also at Arras and north of the Vierstraat and Wytschaete roads.

Much successful aerial work was done, yesterday, in co-operation with our artillery and infantry. Bombing raids were also made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One machine is missing.

Allied Night Attack Round Thiepval Fails

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 13.—Western theater.—After limited engagements, yesterday afternoon, at Ovillers, in the Pozieres sector, the enemy concentrated what forces they had into an attack during the night between Thiepval and the Somme. The thrust between Thiepval and Guillemont broke down, with the heaviest losses to the aggressors.

Further south, up to the Somme, violent hand-to-hand fighting took place with the French who always renewed their attacks. The fighting continued the whole night. Near Maurepas and east of Hem, it is still going on.

South of the Somme, a French attack against Biaches failed in our fire. On the rest of the front, nothing of importance happened.

German patrols, north-east of Vermelles, near Combres and south of Luche, made prisoners within the hostile line. Hostile reconnoitering enterprises were repulsed at several places.

A British biplane was shot down south-west of Bapaume. Lieutenant Frankl, who partook in a successful air-fight, south of Bapaume, on August 9, has received the Order Pour le Merite.

British Destroyer Lassoo Is Wrecked

Either Torpedoed or Mined Off Dutch Coast; Two Officers, Four Men Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—It is officially announced that the British destroyer Lassoo was torpedoed or mined and sunk, on the 13th, off the Dutch coast. Two officers and four men are missing and an officer and a man were slightly wounded.

Japanese Captain To Meet Fryatt's Fate?

According to an official despatch received at the Foreign Office in Tokio the Japanese steamer Kochina Maru, 3,040 tons, was attacked and sunk by a German submarine at 31.98 degrees N. lat. and 29.56 degrees E. long. on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. Capt. Wakazawa was taken prisoner by the Germans, while the crew were landed at Alexandria. The steamer seems to have been on her way from Bizerta to Port Said. The Kochina Maru was owned by a Kobe concern, and was evidently chartered to a foreign firm when she was sunk. The detention of the captain would seem to suggest that he also is to be charged as a "franc tireur" with attempting to sink a submarine.

Germans Send British Prisoners To Russia

Forced to Work in Occupied Area; U.S. Ambassador Not Allowed to See Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that many British prisoners have been sent to work in the Russian territory occupied by the Germans, who will not permit the American Ambassador to visit them.

SUBMARINES' TOLL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—The Italian steamer Nereus (3,980 tons) and one French and one Italian sailing-ship have been sunk.

Quiros Is Rammed By River Steamer

U.S. Gunboat Only Slightly Injured; Puts Back to Shanghai for Repairs

The U. S. gunboat Quiros was forced to return to Shanghai, yesterday, for repairs, after having been rammed by a river steamer during Monday night. The bowsprit of the Quiros was carried away and other minor injuries were received. The gunboat was at anchor when the collision occurred.

British Parliament's Session Is Extended

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government proposed to extend the life of Parliament till the end of May.

REOPEN CANTON FIGHT BY NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Tsen Chun-hsuan Gets Re-inforcements During Truce; No Vital Damage

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 15.—There was heavy cannonading at Canton on Saturday and Sunday. Tsen Chun-hsuan is reported to be employing field-guns.

Lung Chi-kwang's gun-boats are shelling the positions held by Tsen's troops. The latter's objective is the railway station at Shekweitong.

Tsen Chun-hsuan received re-inforcements from the West River during the recent truce. There was a naval fight on Sunday, but no vital damage was done to either side.

Canton, August 15.—The Cantonese regard with favor Northern intervention against Li Lieh-chun, as affording a prospect of the termination of hostilities. There are thousands of refugees around the war-zone, but the suspension of river and railroad traffic renders adequate relief impracticable.

The Weather

Variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.2 and the minimum 77.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 94.2 and 77.4.

'Best Wishes' to Germans from British Tommies

This picture shows Tommy Atkins sending his "best wishes" to the German army. The above was taken somewhere along the Somme front.

HALDIS STOPPED AT SEA; GERMAN MAIL SEIZED

H. M. S. Cornwal Takes Off Three Pouches Sent From Shanghai via Swatow

Bangkok, July 31.—The Haldis, which arrived yesterday afternoon was three days late. On the way down from Swatow, with 759 deck coolies on board, she was stopped outside Pulo Obi by H. M. S. Cornwall. Lieutenants R. N. Marshall and M. Blood went on board and after examination sealed up seven bags of mail which she had on board. An armed guard was left on the steamer, and the captain was ordered to follow the Cornwall to Saigon.

On arrival there the mail bags were taken ashore, and the following morning, the four bags which the Haldis landed in Bangkok this morning were returned to the steamer. The balance, three bags containing mail destined for German firms here, was retained. The captured mail included the Shanghai papers, and the German Ostasiatische telegrams.

The Haldis, which is on charter to the China-Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was then allowed to proceed. From Pulo Obi to Saigon is upward of 200 miles.

It has been well known locally that mail matter for German firms has been coming via Shanghai and Swatow to Bangkok.—*B. D. N.*

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES WILL REOPEN ON OCT. 1

Parliament Orders Re-establishment; Russian Protest On Mongolia Rejected

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 15.—The session of Parliament was opened yesterday: Besides resolutions which concern the conduct of parliamentary business, a resolution providing for the re-opening of the Provincial Assemblies has been adopted. The opening of the Provincial Assemblies will take place on October 1, in accordance with a Mandate of the President.

The disturbances created in Inner Mongolia are allegedly connected with the Imperial Clan party. The Government is taking strong measures to restore order.

Peking Rejects Russian Protest

The Eastern News Agency reports: The Peking Government has decided to reject the Russian protest demanding the disqualification of the members of Parliament representing Outer Mongolia for the following reasons:—

The objects of the right to elect the members of the Parliament in China are not only to look after the interests of the place the M.P. represents, but also to look after the races in China and thus the right of election is extended even to those Chinese who are working in foreign countries. Therefore, Russia has no reason to interfere with the same.

General Li Likely To Be Released Today; His Version of Case

Was Appealed To By Yunnanese After They Got Into Trouble

General Li Chen-wu, Shanghai salt merchant and commander of the Chapei troops during the Revolution, the last Chinese to be arrested in connection with the opium seizures of last week, may be the first to gain his liberty. It was rumored about official circles last night that he would be released today.

General Li's friends yesterday explained his connection with the affair. They said that he had been requested by [illegible] officials since placed under arrest on an opium smuggling charge, to aid them. It has been claimed for him that he knew nothing of the opium plot, nor had he a hand in attempting to dispose of any of the contraband.

The trial of the six under arrest, including the Yunnan officials, will open tomorrow morning before Mr. Jones and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court. The three Yunnan members of parliament who have not yet been taken, but for whom warrants have been issued, may also be tried with the others Chinese in the alleged plot.

The following mandate, issued Sunday in Peking, was received here today:

"In recent years the strict prohibition of opium has been ordered several times and the cultivation of poppies in the interior has been stopped and yet there are people who are avaricious and disobey laws and sell opium secretly, using false passports. Such really causes harm to the state and the people and is regrettable. Therefore we hereby order the Departments of Home Affairs and Justice to notify all the chief administrators of all the provinces to effect inspection of goods transported strictly in accordance with the orders repeatedly issued so as to prohibit the cultivation of poppy and also opium smoking and to root out the poison."

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 13.—A letter from the Suabian Association in Los Angeles, California, dated May 10, has now arrived at Stuttgart, opened by the British censor. The enclosed 255 dollars were missing.

JAPAN ENVOYS TO RUSSIA

The Eastern News Agency reports: —An Imperial Rescript has ordered H. I. H. Prince Kanyin to go to Russia as an Imperial Envoy and at the same time General Uchiyama, the Chief of the Aides-de-camp to the Emperor, has been ordered to be an attache to the Imperial Envoy instead of Field Marshal Count Terauchi. The date of their departure will be the middle of September. The party of members of the House of Peers of the Imperial Japanese Diet to tour in Russia left Tokio for Vladivostock on August 14.

SERIOUS SINO-JAPANESE INCIDENT IN MONGOLIA

Mikado's Soldiers Fired Upon From Barracks; One Killed, Many Wounded

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 15.—A serious collision between Chinese and Japanese troops has occurred at Chengchiatung (Liaoyuenchow), in Inner Mongolia, 130 miles northward of Mukden, resulting in the death of a Japanese policeman and the wounding of seventeen Japanese soldiers.

According to extras issued by the Tokio papers, a Chinese soldier assaulted a Japanese. The only Japanese policeman in the place went to the barracks and remonstrated with the Chinese, whereupon a Chinese soldier killed the policeman.

Afterwards, a Japanese sub-lieutenant, accompanied by a squad of troops, approached the barracks and the Chinese fired on them, wounding seventeen, including the lieutenant. According to sensational extras issued today, about 100 Japanese residing at Chengchiatung are being menaced by mobs of Chinese.

Japanese Besieged

Mukden, August 14.—At Chengchiatung, there was a collision between the cavalry of the 28th Division of the Chinese army and the Japanese Garrison in the afternoon of August 13 and there were casualties on both sides.

The cavalry corps of the 28th Division of China came to Chengchiatung from Chinchow to suppress the mounted bandits and the said cavalry misbehaved against certain Japanese. Lieutenant Matsuo and policeman Kawase with 17 soldiers went to the cavalry corps to negotiate about the incident but the cavalry corps suddenly attacked the party and wounded Lieutenant Matsuo and his party and besieged and attacked the Japanese garrison.

The affair is very grave and is now being carefully investigated.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 17
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Aug. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Aug. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 3
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of July 9 is expected to arrive here today, at 5 p.m. Left Hongkong on Monday, August 14, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 17, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Colombo on August 11, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

BRUSSILOFF MAKES 500,000 PRISONERS DURING BIG DRIVE

Bothmer's Army, Only One To Stand Ground, Forced Into Retreat

REARGUARD FIGHT

Bavarian General Has Taken Up New Defences On River Bug

CHECKS ADVANCE

Petrograd Admits Held Up At Some Points; Tustobaba Stormed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 14th.—Russia's latest stroke brings the total number of prisoners taken since General Brussiloff opened his offensive in June to 500,000.

The Austro-German army commanded by the Bavarian General von Bothmer was the only enemy force which stood its ground in June, but the flanking movements of General Sakharoff on the north and General Letchitsky in the south prepared the way for the frontal blow which General Scherbatchieff delivered so effectively on the 12th, causing the stubborn Bavarian to finally retire. He is now ten miles west of his abandoned positions, fighting a series of rear-guard actions to his next line of defence on the River Bug.

It remains to be seen whether he has postponed his retreat too late, as a Russian turning movement is making progress at the confluence of the Ziota Lipa and Dniester.

Advancing on Lemberg

Petrograd, August 14.—The Austro-German armies in Galicia are retreating, strongly pressed by the Russians, along a front which is becoming gradually narrower towards Lemberg, which will be defended to the detriment of the remainder of the enemy's positions in Galicia. Military experts consider that the enemy will be forced to retreat westwards along a corridor to avoid their communications being cut and themselves encircled.

Owing to the fact that General Letchitsky is turning the Halicz bridge-head southward of the Dniester, it is believed that the enemy cannot hold the line of the Zlota Lipa, notwithstanding the fact that they have spent ten months on preparing defences there and the opinion is expressed that the only stand they can make is on the Glina (? Gnita) Lipa, the last serious obstacle southwest of Lemberg, but General Scherbatchieff is closely pressing General von Bothmer's center and may be expected to disorganise the retreat of the latter in an increasing degree.

Check to Progress

An official communique issued this afternoon reported: In the region of the Upper Sereth, the enemy have retired westward to a fortified position, behind which they are checking our advance at some points. We continue to pursue the enemy in the region of the Middle Strypa and the River Koropetz and have reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Mariampol.

Attacks made by the enemy in the wooded Carpathians were repulsed everywhere.

The communique in the evening reported: The Russians continue their advance in the regions of the Sereth and Zlota Lipa, fording their tributaries, which are sometimes breast-high and storming the positions on the opposite banks. The village of Tustobaba, north-west of the Dniester, was stormed, after a fierce fight, the Russians having to carry endless lines of trenches, while exposed to very fierce machine-gun fire.

Belgian cyclists and motor-guns distinguished themselves in the capture of the town of Zboroff, on the Strypa.

Von Hindenburg Checks The Russians' Advance

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 13.—Russian theater. —At the front of Field Marshal von

Hindenburg, the Russian advances south of Smorgon and near Duebarzy were without success. Hostile attacks west of Zalocze were repulsed.

At the front of Archduke Charles, the attacking Russians were repulsed west of Monasterzyska and Bysczica and south-west of Stanislau, partly by counter-attacks.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 9.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke Charles, in the Capul district, in the Bukhovina, the enemy have been repulsed towards the north. On the Upper Pruth, we took the heights east of Korochta.

In consequence of the engagements the day before yesterday, the forces fighting near Ottynia were withdrawn into a position which had been prepared. The engagement continued with undiminished vigor.

On the southern wing of the army of Count von Bothmer, the Austro-Hungarians repulsed several strong attacks. South of Zalocze, the number of prisoners rose to twelve officers and 966 men.

On the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the engagements in Volhynia increased to the highest violence. The enemy attacked in masses along the whole front. Troops from Siberia and the Imperial Guards specially attacked Colonel General von Terszlansky, near Kiselin, on the Stokhod bend and near Kaszovka. They were everywhere repulsed.

In several places, it came even to hand-to-hand fighting. The ground in front of our positions is full of dead, as is inevitable, taking into consideration the suicidal fighting methods of the enemy.

South of Stochovyta, Russian attempts to cross the river failed.

Vienna, August 11.—At the front of Archduke Charles, our Carpathian troops repulsed strong Russian attacks, south of Zabie. The enemy attacked again with superior forces, north-east of Stanislau and south-west of Monasterzyska.

Isolated local gains were made, but their advances were finally stopped, after a hard struggle. The troops fighting in this district are now reaching the positions which were assigned to them on account of the re-adjustment of the hostile forces.

The Russians occupied Belatyn, on Tysmienica. Stanislau was evacuated without fighting.

At the front of von Hindenburg, a Russian mass attack, south of Zalocze, was repulsed by counter-attacks. Near Troeinianic the enemy were repulsed.

On the Stokhod bend, near Kaszoyka, an Austro-Hungarian detachment took hostile fore-positions. General Fath shifted by curtain-fire a renewed attempt of the enemy to cross the river.

Vienna, August 13.—On the front of Archduke Charles, south-east of Vorochta, our troops maintained their positions against the violent attacks of the enemy, which failed completely. Closely west of Stanislau, two Russian divisions were repulsed in a violent fight, which continued day and night.

East of the Dniester, only detachments of minor strength were engaged on our side. On the front of von Hindenburg, west and north-west of Zalocze, Colonel-General von Boehm-Ermolli once more repulsed Russian mass attacks.

In the district of Brody, a Russian Albatross aeroplane was shot on fire and precipitated. This was done by an Austro-Hungarian flyer.

In Volhynia and on the Stokhod, the engagements fell off. It has been stated with certainty that, during the last attacks against the Stokhod front, which completely failed, all parts of the Russian guards were used and they suffered still heavier losses than other hostile formations.

New York, August 12.—Describing the enormous losses of the Russians during the summer offensive, a Berlin despatch, quoting the correspondent of the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, at the Austrian headquarters, says that the Russian censorship passed a statement that as many as 75 trains loaded with wounded were moved daily on the line to Kieff alone, basing his estimate partly on the official list kept at Kieff. The correspondent places the Russian killed and wounded in the summer offensive at 275,000.

LLOYD GEORGE ASSERTS WAR'S TIDE HAS TURNED

'Victory Now Flowing in Our Direction,' New Minister For War Says

VAST SUPPLIES INCREASING

Premier Asquith Declares Offensive Is Just Beginning And Must Be Kept Up

Moraht Says Coming Days Will Decide War's Issue

London, July 13.—Major Moraht, in the Berliner Tageblatt, expresses the opinion that the coming days will be decisive of the issue of the whole war.

The "Battle of Europe" is the term commonly applied to describe the new co-ordinated Allied offensive on all fronts.

London, July 13.—David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, presiding today at an allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the Allies had wrenched initiative from the Germans, never, he trusted, to return.

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the War Office, and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; General Beliaoff, Assistant Minister of War of Russia; General A. Dell' Olio, member of the Italian Ministry of War, and the new British Minister of Munitions, Edwin S. Montagu.

"Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies. On that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any particular success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundred miles, and the Balkans had just been overrun by the Central Powers.

Whole Situation Changed

"The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the hearts of our foes, and these, coupled with the immortal defense of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades, and the brave resistance of the Italians against overwhelming odds in the Southern Alps have changed the whole complexion of the landscape.

"Why have our prospects improved? The answer is, the equipment of our armies has improved enormously, and is continuing to improve.

"The British Navy until recently has absorbed more than half the metal workers of this country. The task of building new ships and repairing the old ones for the gigantic navy, and fitting and equipping them, occupies the energies of a million men. Most of our new factories are now complete, most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccustomed to metal and chemical work, have been trained for munitions making.

"Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium, and heavy; our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate and we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week, and, what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shell, as we fired in the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks' accumulation. The new factories and workshops we set up have not yet attained one-third their full capacity, but their output is now increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulty in organization, construction, equipment, labor supply, and readjustment has been solved. If officials, employers, and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies will soon be overwhelming.

"I cannot help thinking that the improvement in the Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises the enemy has sustained. Still, our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes additional proof that this is a war of equipment. More ammunition means more victories and fewer casualties."

Shells to Keep Up Offensive

In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith said the allied offensive on the Western front was only in its beginning, in announcing that the Government had decided to ask workers to forego their August holidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed conviction that the workmen would co-operate in this plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive, in its present intensity of bombardment and assault, would, if necessary, be "continued indefinitely."

The Premier also announced that by royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been secured.

The Premier recalled that the June and July holidays had been postponed in view of the urgent military requirements of the moment, and he had to acknowledge on the part of the Government a very full response by the workers to his appeal at that time.

Since then, he added, "a great and very favorable change in the military situation has been produced by the allied offensive now in progress. That offensive," he continued, "is only in its beginning and it necessarily requires for its success a continuous supply of munitions of all kinds. From the success achieved we have been able to gauge the paramount necessity of avoiding even the slightest risk of restriction of the use of munitions in the field, not merely in the weeks immediately before us, but until our objective is achieved. In the opinion of the commander in chief there must be no slackening in the output even for a moment. I therefore appeal to the patriotism of the workers and the public generally to again postpone their holidays in order that the attack, so brilliantly begun, can be carried through to a triumphant conclusion."

Where health required, continued the Premier, leave of absence would be granted and the Government held themselves responsible for seeing that the holidays were merely postponed and not abandoned.

Representatives of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions, he added, would meet representatives of the workmen and employers to secure their co-operation, and he was sure this would be forthcoming and that the forces in the field would "be given encouragement and the enemy discouragement in the certain knowledge that the present intensity of bombardment and assault will, if necessary, be continued indefinitely."

Britain's King and Queen Confer With Gen. Sir William Robertson

ENGLANDS KING & QUEEN, & SIR WM ROBERTSON. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

This is an unusual photograph of King George and Queen Mary at the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot. They are seen in conversation with General Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff of the British Army.

TURKS CAPTURE BITLIS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 11.—The Russians who had fortified the positions in the districts of Bitlis and Mush, in the Caucasus, were hard pressed by the right wing of the Turkish army, which conquered the mountains south of Bitlis and Mush, in spite of the violent Russian defense. The Turks conquered Bitlis in the night to August 8 and the heights of Mush. The Turks are pursuing the enemy, who have fled in the direction of the Durad river. The Russians left cannon, rifles and prisoners in Turkish hands.

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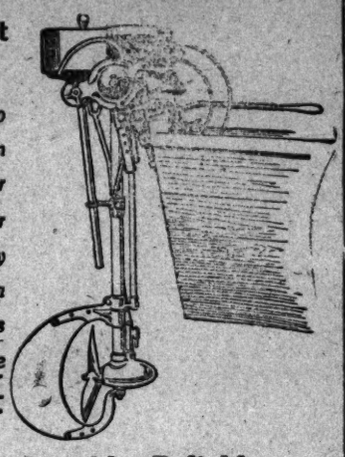

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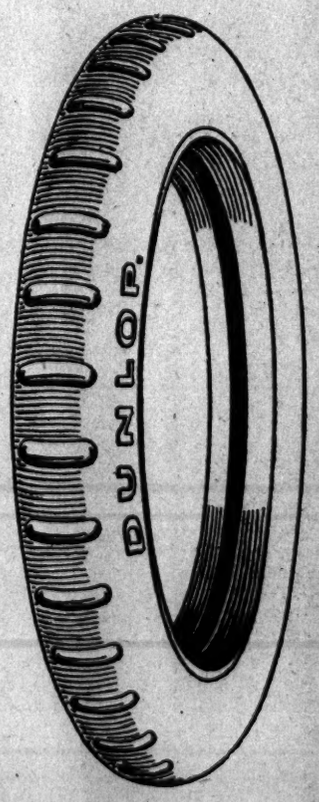

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British Troops Thrilled By Success in Taking German Second Line, Says Gibbs

Attack Made in Greater Force Than the First Blow—The Evil Spell of Loos and Champagne Removed By Growing Confidence

By Philip Gibbs

(G. K. Chestarton says that Mr. Gibbs is the best war correspondent this war has produced).

With the British Forces in the Field, July 15.—We have broken through the German second line, through and beyond, on a front of two miles and a half, and for the first time since October, 1914, cavalry has been in action.

Given a certain number of guns on a certain length of front with hardened troops ready for a big dash and there was no doubt we could break the enemy's first line or system as we broke through at Neuve Chapelle and at Loos. But afterward? That was the hard thing to solve. No-one on the western front had found the formula to carry an offensive beyond the first line without coming to a dead check at a river of blood. The French troops who broke through in Champagne fell before they reached the second line. At Loos the Highlanders and Londoners swept through the first line and then at Hill 70, and Hulluch were faced by an annihilating fire and could go on further except to death. But today we broke the second German line.

The news spread quickly behind the lines, and there has been a queer thrill in the air today, exciting the men with the promise of victory. I think they, too, feel that an evil spell has been broken because British soldiers have broken the second German line. Their hopes run ahead of the facts; their imagination has visions of an immediate German rout, and the enormous patience of the French people, incredulous after two years of any quick ending, is not shared by some of our young officers and men, who believe we have the enemy on the run, not remembering his third line, and fourth, and God knows how many more.

It was when Contal Maison—the stronghold of the woods—was finally and securely taken, when Mametz Wood and Bailiff Wood were mostly ours, and when our position was strengthened at Montauban with some footing in the Trones Wood that the attack upon the second German line became possible. It was for that moment our Generals were waiting and preparing. The men were there who fought long in the Ypres salient, hardened to every phase of trench warfare, and the men who had won great honor at the Loos salient.

I watched them passing along the roads toward the front. I saw old friends in their ranks, and knew as I looked that in all the world there were not more splendid soldiers. The handsome, clean-cut men went into the battlefield whistling as on the first day of the battle their comrades had gone singing, though they knew in a few hours it would be hell for them.

The attack was to begin before dawn. It was a night of beauty, very warm and calm, with the moon giving a milky light to the world. Clouds trailed across it without obscuring its brightness. The white-washed walls of cottages and barns appeared out of great gulfs of shadow. For several miles only one figure stood at every crossroad. It was the figure of Christ on a wayside Calvary.

Presently I saw soldiers waiting about in the dark entries of the French courtyards, their bayonets shining like streaks of light, and officers standing together holding whispered consultations, and alongside the roads men were marching. A long column of them came to a halt to let our car pass. The men were very quiet.

Cavalry Waiting

Very quiet also were the camps of men and horses in the fields, dipping down to the hollows, where a few lanterns twinkled, and presently, quite close to the edge of the battlefields, I passed a great column of horse gunners and horse transports and cavalry with their lances up and Indian native cavalry still as statues. The men were drawn up alongside of the road. Except for one man who was humming a tune, they were quite silent and hardly stirred in the saddles. They seemed to be waiting with some grim expectation.

The road, which was lined with trees, made a tunnel with its foliage, and at the end of the tunnel, which showed a patch of sky, there were strange lights flashing like flaming swords, cutting through the darkness. We went up toward the lights and towards the monstrous tumult of noise, and walked straight across the country toward the center of the circle of fire which was all around.

I described the bombardment on the night before July 1. Then it seemed to me that nothing could be more overwhelming to one's soul and senses, but this was worse, more wonderful and more terrible.

Our batteries were firing with intense fury. Flashes of them were away back behind us, where the "heavies" have their hiding place, and over all the ground in front of our new line of attack they came out of the black earth with the short, sharp stabs of red flame, whose light filled the hollows with pools of fire, and the sky and ridges of ground and earthworks and ruins and woods across our lines were blazing with the flashes of burstingy shells. The blinding light leaped about like a will-o'-the-wisp.

For a second it lit up all the horizon over Contal Maison and gave a sudden picture of a ghastly white of broken chateau with clumps of trees about it. Then it was blotted out by great blackness and instantly shifted to Mametz Wood or to Montauban, revealing their shapes intensely and shells crashing beyond them until they too disappeared with the click of the black shutter.

A moment later and Fricourt was filled with a white brilliance so that every bit of its ruin, its hideous rummage of earth, its old mine craters, and its plague-stricken stumps of trees was etched upon one's eyes.

Along the German second line, by Bazentin-le-Grand, Bazentin-le-Petit, and Longueyal, at the back of the woods, shells were bursting without a second's pause, and in great clusters they tore open the ground and let out gusts of flames. Flame fountains rose and spread from the German trenches above Pearl Wood.

The dark night was rent with all these flames and hundreds of batteries feeding fires. Every calibre gun was at work. Heavy shells, 15 inch, 12.7, 8 inch, 6 inch, 4.7, came overhead like flocks of birds—infernal birds with wings that beat the air into waves and came whining with a shrill high note and swooped to earth with monstrous roar. Lighter batteries far forward were beating a devil's tattoo—one, two, three, four: one, two, three, four, with sharp knocks that clouted one's ears. I sat on a wooden box on the top of an old dugout in the midst of all the fury. There was a great gun to my left, and every time it fired it shook the box and all the earth underneath with violent vibration.

Guns Lift at Dawn

The moon disappeared soon after 3 o'clock, and no stars were to be seen, but presently a faint ghost of dawn appeared. The white earth of the old and disused trenches about me became visible. A lark arose and sang overhead, and at 3.30 o'clock there was a sudden moment of hush. It was the lifting of the guns and the time of attack. Over there in the darkness by Mametz Wood and Montauban thousands of men had risen to their feet, and were going forward to the second German line or to the place where death was waiting for them before the light came.

The light came very quickly. It is strange what a difference a few minutes made. Very faintly but steadily the dawn crept through the darkness, revealing the forms of things, and the little color in the grass sandbags at my feet whitened. Over at Ovillers there were clouds of smoke, and from its denseness red and white rockets shot up and remained in the sky for several seconds. Other rockets, red, white, and green, rose to the right of Contal Maison toward Bazentin-le-Grand. Our infantry was advancing.

A new sound came into the general din of gunfire. It was a kind of swishing noise, like that of flames in a strong wind. I knew what it meant.

"Enemy machine guns," said an artillery observer who was just out of a hole in the ground. There must have been many of them to make that noise. Our own artillery had burst out into the new uproar. I could see our shells bursting further forward, or thought I could.

"I believe our men are getting on," said an officer, staring through his glasses. The gunner observer laid one eye to the telescope. "There's too much mist about, and, anyhow, one can't make out the confusion of battle, it's always hopeless, and what the devil is that light?"

"Must be a signal," said the gunner officer. "I think I'd better report it."

He put his head into the dugout and spoke to a man sitting by the telephone.

At 3.55 o'clock it was clear enough to see the German shrapnel, very black and thick, between Mametz wood and Bazentin Wood. High explosives were bursting there, too. The enemy had got his guns to work upon our infantry.

At 4 o'clock there was a humming sound overhead and I looked up and

(Continued on Page 4)

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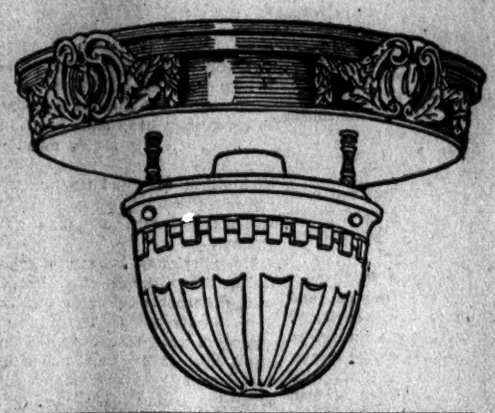

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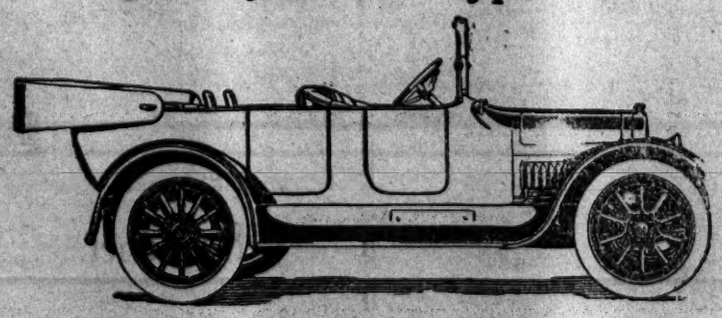

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British Troops Are Thrilled by Success

(Continued from Page 3)

saw the first aeroplane flying toward the German lines. It flew very low, not more than 500 feet high, and went very steadily on toward the furnace. Brave moth!

Longueval on Fire

At 4.10 there was a red glow to the right of Montauban. It rose and spread upward, a great torch with sparks dancing over it.

"By jove," cried one of the men near me, "that's Longueval on fire."

In a little while there was no doubt about it. I could see the sharp edge of the broken buildings in the heart of the red glow. The village of Longueval was in flames.

From behind the northwest corner of Mametz Wood was a great, rosy light, like a cloud in the setting sun, but more glowing at its base. It died out three times and rose again vividly, and then appeared no more. The gunner observer was bothered again. Was it a signal or an explosion with so many lights and flames about it? It was difficult to tell. At about 4.30 I heard another furious outburst of machine gun fire in the direction of Longueval, and it seemed to spread northward along Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit. I strained my eyes to see any of our infantry, but dense clouds of smoke were rolling over the ground past Contal Maison and between Mametz and Bazentin Woods.

It seemed as if we were putting up a smoke barrage there, and later a great volume of smoke hid the ground by Montauban.

The enemy's artillery now was firing with great violence. Enormous shell bursts flung up the earth alongside of our advance, and black shrapnel smoke was hanging heavily about and above.

It seemed to me some of their guns were firing wildly and blindly. High explosives burst down below Fricourt, where there is nothing to hurt, and in places far afield. German gunners had got the wind-up, as soldiers say, and now that the darkness had gone and daylight come, our men must have gone far ahead if luck was theirs. Had they broken the second German line? Men waiting for any news of them found the strain of ignorance intolerable. What were they doing up there?

As I stumbled over the broken ground and shell holes and got caught in the coils of a wire a cold sweat broke out upon me and for a little while I was horribly afraid. It was not fear for myself. It just was fear, the fear that the animal may have when the sky is full of lightning—a sense of terror of the hell of war that encircled us and of its waves of sound and light beating upon us.

Backwash of the Battle

The first men to come back from the battle were the wounded. They were lightly wounded, or at least the men who could walk. They came across the fields and down into Fricourt in twos and threes at first, or lone, limping figures at a slow pace, but after an hour or two they came in a straggling procession from the first-aid dressing stations up in the lines. There were men with bandaged hands, men with arms in slings, men with wounded feet, so that they could only hop with an arm around a comrade's neck, all blood-stained, with blood on their faces and hands and clothes. Others had their uniforms torn to tatters, and there were men who were bare almost to the waist, with jackets slung over one shoulder. There was hardly a man among them who wore his steel helmet, though some carried them slung to rifles, and others wore German helmets and German caps.

Ambulances were waiting for them, and stretcher bearers were busy with bad cases. The stretcher bearers have done their duty as gallantly as the figthing men and some of their own comrades were among the wounded, but they have been reinforced by men who do not belong to the R. M. A. C., some stretchers being carried by men in grey uniforms with flat round caps, who walked stolidly looking about them at all those British soldiers and at those fields on the British side with curious eyes as though everything was strange to them. They are German prisoners paying for the privilege of life and glad to pay.

Later in the day there comes down a long column of the men not carrying stretchers but marching shoulder to shoulder under armed escort. There are over 700 of them in this one convoy as a living proof that the day had gone well for British arms. They are tall, sturdy men for the most part, and in spite of their ordeal by fire, most of them looked in good physical health, though haggard and hollow eye and a little dazed. There are a number of wounded among them who dragged wearily by the side of their luckier friends, but those who were badly hurt traveled with our own wounded, and I saw several of them on lorries with their heads on the shoulders of the men who had gone out to kill them.

So the backwash of the battle came down like the tide, but long before then I knew we had broken the second line and our men were fighting on the high ground beyond. The village of Longueval was ours; Bazentin-le-Grand, both wood and village, and Bazentin-le-Petit were ours. The gallant body of men had swept through Trones Wood, on the extreme right of the line, and patrols were pushing into Delville Wood and toward the highest ridge behind the broken German trenches.

On the left our men swept up and beyond the Contal Maison villa, which stands far north of the village, a very objective of attack. It had been carried, and our losses were not heavy. The German lines had been captured on a front of nearly three miles—cavalry was going in.

Scottish Troops Ahead

Scottish troops were among those who went first into Longueval, men belonging to famous old regiments, and they fought very grimly, according to the spirit of their race, with their blood set on fire by the music of the pipes that went with them. Before the light of dawn came and when our guns lifted forward they rise from the ground, first north of Montanhar, and went forward across no man's land toward the German trenches.

They had to make a distance of 1,200 yards over open ground, and came at once under heavy shell fire and enfilade fire from machine guns. The Germans also used smoke bombs, and the ground was plowed with high explosives. A number of men fell, but others went forward, shouting, and reached the German line. In some parts the wire was not cut by our bombardment, but the Highlanders hurled themselves upon it and beat their way. Machine guns were pattering bullets upon their ranks, but not for long. The men poured through and surged in waves into and across the German trenches. Every man among them was a grenadier provided with bombs and, with supplies coming up behind, it was with bombs that the men fought their way. The German soldiers defended themselves with their hand grenades when their machine guns had been knocked out in the first line trenches, but as they sprang out of their dugouts when the bombardment lifted and our men were upon them, they had but a poor chance of life unless they were quick to surrender.

I hear these trenches in the second German line are not deeply dug and that the dugouts themselves hardly bombproof.

For once in a way the Germans have been overconfident, and paid now a bitter price for their pride in believing the first line was impregnable. I do not care to write about this part of the fighting. It was bloody work, and would not be good to read. An incident was told me by a kilted Sergeant as he lay wounded. From one of the dugouts came a German officer. He had a wild light in his eyes, and carried a great axe.

"I surrender," he said in good English, and in broad Scotch the Sergeant told him if he had an idea of surrendering it would be a good and wise thing to drop his chopper first, but the German officer swung it high and it came like a flash past the Sergeant's head. Like a flash also the bayonet did its work.

While the men were cleaning up the dugouts in the first line trenches other men pressed on and stormed into Longueval village. The great fires there which I had seen in the darkness died down, and there was only a glow and smolder of them in the ruins, but the machine guns were still chatteing in their emplacements.

In one broken building there were six of them firing through holes in the walls. It was a strong redoubt sweeping the ground which had once been a roadway and now was a shambles. Scottish soldiers rushed the place and flung bombs into it until there was no more swish of bullets, but only a rising of smoke clouds and black dust.

Longueval was a heap of charred bricks above the ground, but there was still trouble below ground before it was firmly taken. There are many cellars, in which the Germans fought like wolves at bay, and down in the darkness of these places men fought savagely, seeing only the glint of each others' eyes and feeling for each others' throats unless there were still bombs handy to make a quicker ending.

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It was primitive warfare; cavemen fought like that in such darkness, though not with bombs, which belong to our age.

To the right of Longueval and south of the second German line lies Trones Wood and as it was on the right flank of our attack it could not be left in the enemy's hands. We had held most of it once for a few hours, but the enemy's shell fire had made the place untenable.

It was into that fire that some of our English battalions advanced yesterday morning from Bernabay Wood. "They shelled us like hell," said a boy who came from a quiet place in Sussex before he knew what hell was like. It was mostly high explosives which fell through the naked trees with a roar and opened out great shell craters. Men, wounded and unwounded, used these deep pits as their only kind of cover, praying in vain to God in their own way that no other shell would come in exactly the same places. And while the wounded men crawled backwards, bleeding, from shell hole to shell hole, the unwounded men crawled forward in the same way, some of them in groups and others alone, keeping their bombs dry and ready for use.

There were machine guns sweeping the southern end of the woods with a cross fire, and with the bursting shells overhead it was a place of black horror in the night, but these English boys kept crawling on to gain a yard or two before the next crash came, and then another yard or two, and at last they came up to the German line and German riflemen sheltered behind earthworks and trunks of trees.

A Queer Kind of Miracle

The wood was captured again, and then a queer kind of miracle happened, and it seemed as if those who had been dead had come to life again. For out of holes in the ground and from behind the fallen timbers of shelled trees came a number of English boys, dirty and wild looking, who shouted out, "Hullo, lads!" and "What cheer, matey?" or just shouted and laughed with a sob in their throats and big tears coursing down their grimy faces. They were the West Kents, who had first taken Trones Wood and then had been caught in a barrage of fire. With one officer, 300 men had dug themselves into the roots of the trees on the eastern edge of the wood and kept the Germans at bay with machine guns.

Meanwhile a number of battalions, mostly English, but with some Scots, were attacking the line between Longueval and the two Bazentins. They, too, found the wire uncut in places, but they went through it in a tearing hurry, hating machine-gun fire and resolved to end it quickly. They stormed the German trenches and fought down them with bombs and bayonets. German soldiers came out of dugouts and begged. As formerly, they came holding out their watches, pocketbooks, helmets, anything they thought would ransom their lives, and when they had been taken prisoner made no trouble about carrying back the English wounded, but were glad to do it.

All was in darkness except when shell bursts lit the ground, and some of our battalions lost their sense of direction toward the Bazentin Woods. Prisoners acted as guides to their own lines. Five or six of them unwillingly led the way back. A British officer of 19, a boy who has only been in France a month or two, led one of the companies formed, because his brother officers had fallen. They went after him into the Bazentin Wood, and others followed on into and through the heavy barrage of fire. So it was on the left, where other battalions were at work pressing forward in waves to Contalmaison Villa and the ground beyond. The second German line had fallen before our men, and they were over it and away.

Cavalry Comes Into Action

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening that some of the British cavalry came into action. They were men whom I had seen on my way up to the battlefield, a small detachment of Dragoon Guards and also of Deccan horse. They worked forward with our infantry on a stretch of country between the Bazentin Wood and the Delville Wood, rising up to a high wood and then rode out alone in reconnoissance, in true cavalry formation, with their commander in the rear.

Not one in a thousand would have believed it possible to see this again. When they passed, the infantry went a little mad and cheered wildly and joyously as though these men were riding on the road of a triumph. So they rode on into the open country skirting Delville Wood.

Presently a machine gun opened fire upon them. It was in a cornfield with German infantry, and the officer in command gave the order to his men to ride through the enemy. The dragoons put their lances down and rode straight into the wheat. They killed several men, and then turned and rode back and charged again among the scattered groups of German infantry. Some of these prepared to withstand the charge with fixed bayonets; others were panic-stricken and ran forward crying "Pity! Pity!" and clung to the saddles and stirrup leathers of the Dragoon Guards.

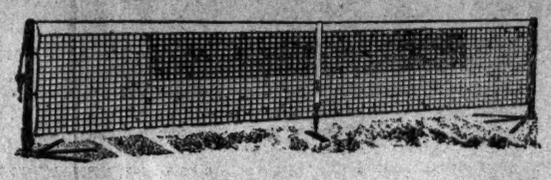
Though on a small scale it was a cavalry action of the old style. With thirty-two prisoners the men rode on slowly still reconnoitring the open country on the skirt of Delville Road until they came again under machine gun fire and drew back. As they did so an aeroplane came overhead skimming very low at no more than 300 feet above the ground. The cavalry turned in their saddles to stare at it for a moment or two, believing it a hostile machine, but no bullets came their way and in another moment it stopped over the German infantry concealed in wheat and fired at them with a machine gun. Four times it circled and stopped and fired, creating another panic among the Germans, and then it flew off, leaving the cavalry full of admiration for this daring feat.

They could ride no further owing to the nature of the ground and that night they dug themselves in. The German guns searched in vain for them and the cavalry tonight is full of pride, for their day may come again.

Trophies of the Battle

The scene all through the afternoon behind the battle lines and down in little villages beyond the reach of the guns will stay in my mind as historic pictures. Numbers of wounded men with a very high proportion of lightly wounded among them arrived casually at the clearing stations and while they awaited their turn for doctors and nurses they lay about on the grass fingering their souvenirs, watches, shell fuses, helmets, pocket-books, German letters, and all manner of trophies and telling their adventures in that wild battle of the night. They seemed to have no sense of pain and not one man groaned in spite of broken arms, head wounds, and bayonet thrusts.

Every dialect of England, Scotland, and Ireland could be heard among them. There were men from many battalions, and they lay there talking or smoking or sleeping in the sunlight other processions came down in straggling columns, limping and heading on to columns, limping and holding on to peering through blood-stained rags, tired and worn and weak, but a spirit in them that was marvelous.



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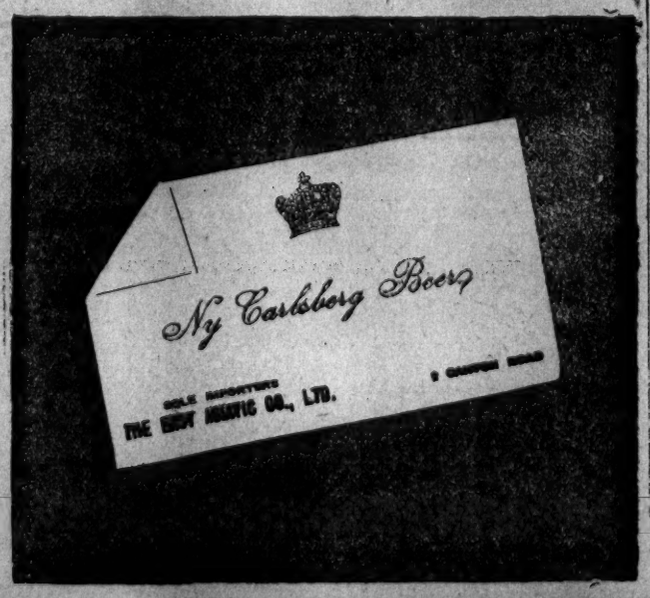

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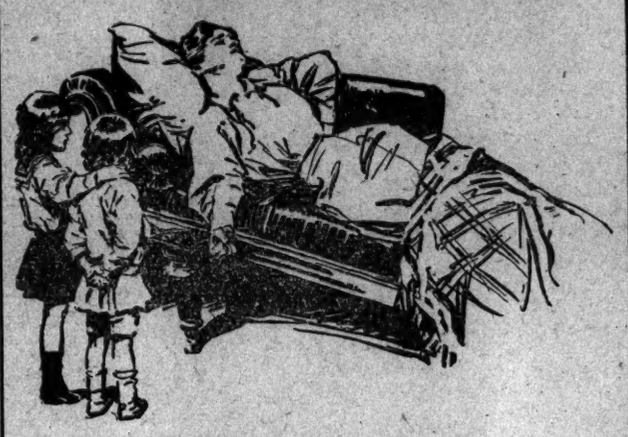

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

NEW BLUE SOX STRONG AS OLD ORGANIZATION

Win First Game from Reds By 10 to 9; Drake Did Wonders, But Too Late

The Blue Sox took the first game of the series from the Red Sox yesterday afternoon by a score of 10 to 9. The Red Sox made a whirlwind finish in the sixth and seventh innings with Drake's pitching keeping the bases clear. He struck out the last five Blue Sox batters who appeared before him.

The Blue Sox will play Honolulu on Thursday. The game will be called promptly at 5 o'clock.

The score:

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, s.s.	2	3	1	1	0	1
Pennywitt, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Nichols, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Graham, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	1
Pomeroy, 2b.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Woods, c.	3	1	2	10	2	2
Burke, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Hampton, r.f.	4	1	2	0	1	0
O'ots, c.f.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Hadley, p.	1	1	0	0	2	1
Drake, p.	2	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	9	9	21	8	6

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hall, c.f.	4	2	2	3	0	0
Hykes, 3b. and 1b.	4	1	1	4	1	1
Morrison, s.s.	3	2	1	1	3	2
Rasmussen, p. & c.	4	1	3	4	0	0
Blance, c and 3b.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Bowers, 1b. and p.	3	1	0	3	3	0
Stevenson, l.f.	4	1	2	0	1	0
Katz, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Swan, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	10	11	21	10	3

Summary:—Base on balls: off Hadley 2, Drake 1, Bowers 3, Rasmussen 1; Two base hits: Hadley, Woods and Burke; Struck out: by Hadley 4, by Drake 5, by Bowers 2, by Rasmussen 5. Umpires: Bunn and Henkel.

Police Sports Program

At a general meeting in connection with the S.M.P. sports, in aid of the Shanghai wounded, held at the Central Police Station, yesterday, Inspector Bourke, owing to the unavoidable absence of Captain Barrett, occupied the chair. A program of events drawn up by the program committee was presented and passed, an additional event being added, namely, the Beef Steak Handicap, open to all heavy-weights of a minimum of 230 lbs.

The date of the sports was fixed for October 21, commencing at 1.30 p.m. prompt. All communications should be addressed in writing to the honorary secretary, S.M.P. Sports, Central Police Station.

The following is a full list of events:

1. Throwing the Baseball (Open).
2. Putting 16 lb. Shot (Open).
3. 220 yards flat, Chinese Police.
4. Throwing Discus (Open).
5. Throwing 16 lb. Hammer (Open).
6. Tug-of-War, 10 a side, team weight limit 120 stone (Open).
7. Long Jump (Open).
8. 120 yards Hurdles (Open).
9. 100 yards Flat, Shanghai Championship.
10. ½ Mile Walking Race, Chinese Police.
11. Mile Walk (Open).
12. 120 yards Flat, Police Handicap.
13. 440 yards Police Championship.
14. 3 Miles Cycle Race (Open).
15. 440 yards Flat, Shanghai Championship.
16. Mile Flat, Handicap (Open).
17. 880 yards Flat, Handicap (Open).
18. Obstacle Race (Open).
19. National Relay Race. Teams of 4 (Open to Allied and Neutral Nations).
20. Costume Race, 200 yards (Open).
21. Tent Pegging and Lemon Cutting. Chinese Ponies (Open).
22. Boot Race, Sikhs.
23. Sack Race, Sikhs.
24. 100 yards Children, 10 to 14 years. Boys.
25. 75 yards Children, under 10 years. Boys.
26. 100 yards Children, 10 to 14 years. Girls.
27. 75 yards Children, under 10 years. Girls.

Children's races to be run off in heats on a date fixed, previous to date of meeting.

28. Tilting the Bucket (Open).
29. Donkey Race in Costume.
30. Beef Steak Handicap Race, weight 230 lbs. and over (Open).

This program is subject to alteration in accordance with the number of entries received.

Galveston Has Three Straight Wins Upon Cruiser Class Trophy

For the third time in succession, the gunners of the United States cruiser Galveston have established their superiority in marksmanship, word having just been received that the 1916 gunnery trophy for excellence in shooting, cruiser class, has again been awarded to the vessel. The Galveston is at present out on a cruise.

Sports Correspondence

A Britisher on Sunday's Ball Game

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir, Though as intense a lover of baseball as any Shanghai resident from the States and having noted many things which gave me a desire to join in the recent argument in your paper, I refrained, as it did not seem quite the thing for a Britisher to enter the controversy. However, the slating you gave Giroux, yesterday, over Sunday's game, encourages me to say something.

I take this view because, though Americans might resent British criticism on the fine points of the play, I presume that every one of them would be only too desirous of doing all possible to keep their national pastime as clean in the eyes of foreigners as it can be made and as it so obviously must be amongst real sportsmen. Furthermore, there have been many similar incidents on the British playing fields which did not bring forth the punishment they deserved and so a protest may serve a double purpose. The football management please note, in particular.

Giroux was quite right in thinking and saying that the umpire made a mistake or two—I know enough of baseball for that. Tangerman also disputed a point with the umpire and showed some temper, but Poland (it was after the change of umpires) told him he didn't want any argument and Tangerman left it at that. He played his best, just the same.

Giroux, on the other hand, sulked like a mere child and spoilt the whole game. On the football fields in my home, the captain of a well-organised team, on such an incident occurring, would have immediately asked the referee to order such a man off, if the referee did not do it on his own initiative.

After the game, the man would have been reported to headquarters and suspended for any time up to always. I have known Dr. Grace, who was cricket itself, suspended, also such stars at football as Needham and Bloomer, idols of the public. The managing body make no distinctions.

I once saw Wootton, in a fit of temper, foul Maher in a manner which would have killed a lesser jockey. Danny's dander was properly up, he straightened his horse up and rode Wootton clean out of the race. Thus, under the rules, there was no protest.

However, Lord Carnarvon, for whom Wootton was riding and who was one of the Stewards, himself had the boy called up and he was warned off the course for six months, whereby his lordship lost several big races. That is real sportsmanship and the way to keep the game clean.

You will see that what I am aiming at is that your baseball committee, if they have the power, or, otherwise, Eysinger, who himself is a sportsman to the marrow, should see to it that Giroux does not play again—for a time at least.

And I would like to see the football management as firm. If he had been given his deserts, one of our most prominent players would not have been seen on the field these last three seasons. Umpires and referees will make mistakes sometimes, and the only thing is to make the best of it. There is all the more credit to a player who does well while feeling that the umpire is against him. Yours, &c.,

Center Forward.

Holliday's Clever Stunt

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—Both morning papers, commenting on Sunday's baseball game, referred to Rasmussen's difficult one-handed catch in left field, and Sellers' three-bagger as the outstanding features.

I think fans will agree that Holliday's handling of a difficult grounder, which, with any other short-stop would have been a clean hit, was easily the outstanding feature of the game. It was big league baseball. Holliday, by quick thinking and action, got the ball fifteen feet back of second base and whipped it first while running in a direction that made accurate and rapid throwing so difficult that, in my mind, no other man in the East could have got his man as did Holliday. Thanking you for this space, I am.

"Bill Smith."

Revolver Club

Championship Targets Here

The Standard American revolver targets reduced to 20 yards for the Shanghai Revolver Championship Competition which will be held during the month of October, open to all comers, have now arrived, having been presented to the Club by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

At the Theaters

The third and fourth series of "The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel" will be shown tonight and tomorrow night at the Apollo. The series will include "The Secret Code" and "The Riddle of the Rings." In addition to the mystery drama picture plays the Pathe British and French gazettes, depicting scenes taken at the battle of Avocourt, will be shown. Charles Chaplin also will be seen in a comedy in two acts, entitled "Shanghaied."

"The Prisoner of the Abyss," a thrilling drama in three reels, is being shown at the Victoria theater. The photoplay is full of action, and tells a complete story of the triumph of love and virtue. The new Gaumont Graphic is exceptionally good this week. Other films shown are "Father Was a Loafer," a comedy, "Looking for Trouble" and "Film Favorites."

Shipping Bulletins

Charterings are being affected by a slacker movement of cargoes. In consequence, a series of cancellations of charters is reported.

* * *

A Yokohama vessel brings news that there has been an outbreak of cholera at that port, which has proved more serious than was expected. The O. S. K. s.s. Hawaii Maru arrived at the port from Manila and Hongkong with several cases on board, and all the passengers were removed to the Quarantine station and the ship thoroughly disinfected. There have been many deaths, and fresh cases are breaking out daily.

* * *

It is said in shipping circles that a Japanese aviator, who some years back flew in Dalny, is proceeding to Canton where he intends to fly over the fighting lines.

* * *

Some 20,000 coolies in Shantung have been recruited and are going to Russia for harvest work.

* * *

Hongkong vessels state that the work of taking to pieces the wreck of the s.s. Chiyo Maru, stranded off Hongkong, is progressing at a fair pace. Already the whole of the mechanical part of the equipment has been salved. The second sale by auction of the iron material recovered will be held shortly.

* * *

The s.s. Lienhua, the new red funnel steamer put on the run over the rapids from Ichang to Chungking, returned to Hankow recently and proceeded at once to Shanghai, where she is at present in dock. It was found on her maiden trip to Chungking that some things in the engine room needed rectifying, and this had to be done at once. The vessel is expected to return to Hankow at the end of this month, and she will take up her run again immediately.

AUSTRALIA TIGHTENS UP

Australia is to tighten up on the traveling public. In the future no person over 15 years will be allowed to land without passport. The following order has been issued:

"On and after the 1st September nobody over 15 years of age or who appears to be over 15 years of age to the examining officer, will be allowed to land in the Commonwealth unless holding passport issued or vised by the authorized British authorities; this irrespective of sex or nationality but persons holding certificates under the immigration act are exempt."

Heretofore no passport has been required of persons traveling in Australia, but from now on a passport will be a strict requirement.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. J. M. Fothergill, sup. 3rd engineer on the Wingsang has gone 3rd engineer on the Loongwo.

Mr. R. J. Martin, 3rd engineer on the Loongwo has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same steamer.

Mr. J. Gilchrist, 2nd engineer on the Loongwo has gone act. chief engineer on the same ship.

Mr. A. McEwan, Chief Officer on the Loongwo is on leave.

Mr. C. Campbell, Chief Officer on the Tuckwo has gone act. Master on the same ship.

Mr. G. Philip, Master of the Tuckwo is on short leave.

Mr. W. Moore, 2nd officer on the Tuckwo has gone act. chief officer on the same ship.

Mr. J. Grainger, sup. 2nd officer on the Tuckwo has gone 2nd officer on the same ship.

Mr. J. McKennion, sup. 3rd engineer on the Hsin Peking has gone 3rd engineer on the Hunan.

Mr. C. J. Linseth, 3rd engineer on the Hunan has gone same rank on the Hoihow.

Mr. G. Collins, act. 3rd engineer on the Hoihow has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. A. McDonald, from sick list, has gone 3rd engineer on the Ichang.

News Brevities

The French military authorities have released most of the young reservists—many of them Shanghai men—who, shortly after the outbreak of war, were mobilised, taken to Peking and put on guard duty at the Legation, at the same time being given a military training, which the majority had never previously undergone. They have now been allowed to resume their civilian occupations, though they are required to report at frequent intervals for drill. They have been relieved by a detachment of men invalided from the front.

* * *

Lieut. R. L. Hibberdine, formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been wounded in action, according to word received here.

* * *

The name of Lieut. A. Lyall, Highland Light Infantry, is listed among the officers killed in action. Lieut. Lyall formerly resided here, being a draughtsman in the firm of Farnham, Boyd and Co. He was also a member of "A" Company, S.V.C. It is understood here that his brother, an officer in the same regiment, was killed during the same action.

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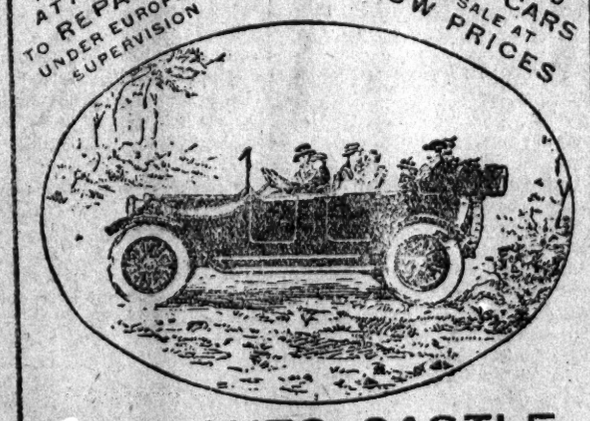
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WEATHER

Rough weather on the Eastern Sea and on the coast of Kiusiu. Variable breezes on our coasts. Bad weather on the coast of Kwangtung.

BIRTH

A son was born yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tenney, No. 4 Wongkashaw Road.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 16, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Education After the War

(*New York Sun*)

WHAT the children of Europe shall be taught after the war, what lessons shall be drawn from the great strife, how many fads or luxuries of education must be lopped off and what shall replace them are problems already under serious consideration. Here are represented perplexities of greater national importance, perhaps, than the teachers at their recent gathering in this city were called to meet; for our instructors sought the development of an existing system, while the educators of many European countries are confronted with the necessity of constructing a system which will meet new conditions.

Writing chiefly of the needs of England, Arthur C. Benson of Magdalene College, Cambridge, one of the prominent educators of Great Britain, expresses in a measure the needs of Europe. The very first indisputable point, he says, is that the "old division of ancient and modern subjects has died of inanition." There is no longer room for both the classical languages. Greek is relegated to the specialist; Latin, if retained at all, is only "for boys of linguistic gifts." Precedents are thus ruthlessly swept away; for the older universities have always held so firmly for compulsory Latin and Greek that they have set the tone of all secondary British schools.

Everything points to a modernization of the course of study, to a curriculum in which the all important thing is that man and woman should know "the actual conditions of the modern world," and should be acquainted with national ideas, life and activities. The basis of this new curriculum, as Dr. Benson reports it for the *Nineteenth Century*, is: English, thoroughly taught, both the art of clear expression and a knowledge of English literature; at least one modern language, taught to the point of use; science, on general lines; geography, carefully and fully; history, in outlines; mathematics, including arithmetic, "for practical utility," and algebra, "to initiate the pupil's mind into the symbolic handling of problems."

Modern languages, he says, will play a much larger part in education than in the past. The one foreign language that should be taught is French. The study of German will for a time be discredited, though "in the interest of future harmony it would be desirable to encourage a knowledge of it." Boys of definite linguistic ability should have an opportunity to study both Russian and Spanish.

Histories will have to be rewritten for school use. It will best be done upon economic and biographical lines, with special attention to the growth of political institutions and to the development of the ideas that lead to that "peaceful combination and corporate grouping that is known by the name of civilization." The geography of the future will aim to give a real picture of the world as it is and to give definite ideas of commercial matters.

Education in Europe after the war will, in short, be extremely practical. "We have mortgaged our national resources for some time to come"; the result will certainly be the lopping off of luxuries; it may be more.

"One thing is certain, that we must, if possible, increase our commercial efficiency if we mean to liquidate our debts and insure a peaceful expansion of activities."

The war will not end when peace is declared. Its burdens must be carried by future generations. The schools must begin where the armies stop. Youth has an important part in the reconstruction of nations, and it must be trained and disciplined to meet its responsibilities.

Dark Views of a Novelist

(*New York Sun*)

SIR Rider Haggard is always interesting, even when he is alarming. He was speaking in Winnipeg:

"Do not think this war will be the end of wars. It is the beginning of war. Do you think Germany will take defeat with contrite spirit?"

The suggestion will be welcome only to those who feed on gloom and who look forward, almost with longing, to the end of all mundane life. Others of us will be inclined to reflect that, once this war is over, the pockets as well as the souls of mankind will cry for peace. Other wars may come, but it is not likely that England and Germany will settle down to devote themselves to an alternating series of war and preparation for war. The present conflict has been more costly, in life and gold, than any man two years ago would have dared to predict. If this were but the beginning of war, then the nations involved could look forward to their economic destruction, an event which gives pause to even the most patriotic peoples.

Sir Rider has taken on the lingo of the recruiting sergeant. He may drop it the morning after he reads the terms of peace.

Correspondence

Not Members of Parliament

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—We beg the courtesy of your columns to correct a popular misapprehension as to the status of the persons now in custody in connection with the opium smuggling case.

A reference to the Roster of Members of the National Assembly reveals the fact that the persons in question are not members of the National Assembly (Yi-Yuan). They have been ascertained to be merely delegates (tai-piao) to a conference to be held in Peking, more specifically delegates from the provincial government of Yunnan, and are in no respect attached to the national legislature of the Republic of China.

Thanking you, sir, for this note's space in your esteemed journal, we are, Your obedient servants,

Wang Chung-hui,
Hua Chuen-Mei.

Shanghai, August 15, 1916.

Japanese Press Views

The Hochi says that the suggestion of Mr. Schmidt, the Secretary of the Petrograd Chamber of Export, who is here, that Japan should improve the quality of the goods is a suggestion which should be taken by the Japanese seriously. "We should not only improve the quality, but also produce our goods as cheaply as possible in order to compete in the Russian market with the goods from other countries. He further suggested that we could find a market for many of our products if we set about it properly, enumerating many articles as illustrations. Germany was able to export 650,000,000 roubles of goods to Russia before the war. It was a result not only of the efforts made by Germany to secure the market for her goods in Russia, but of the fact that Germany imported from Russia 450,000,000 of goods in exchange. We should establish associations in different commercial centers in Russia in order to facilitate the trade between the two nations. America has already found such endeavor useful and organized an association in New York and sent agents to Vladivostock, Moscow and other places in Russia to facilitate the trade of America with Russia. Japan should follow the footsteps of America."

Entente Victory In Sight

The Nichi-Nichi thinks that while in other respects the contending Powers in Europe may be maintaining a proper balance, in point of men the Entente Powers are far superior to the Central Powers, according to the reports of estimate of losses of men on both sides, because England has now unlimited resources in men. The war will end in a victory for the Entente Powers if it be continued longer.

The Chuwo also thinks that England has unlimited resources in men. But the war has only gone half-way. The end is still far off.

Battle Cruisers Best For Coast Defense

Rear Admiral Peary Urges the Building of Two Divisions Of Eight Units Each

By Rear Admiral R. E. Peary

(*Chairman Aerial Coast Patrol Commission*)

Until we have at least eight 35-knot battle cruisers (two divisions of four each, armed with 16-inch guns) in the Atlantic, and an equal fleet in the Pacific, our coasts and coastal cities will not be safe from attack and raid, almost at will, by the swift battle cruiser divisions of a hostile power, no matter how many battleships we may have.

Recent occurrences on our southern border have awakened the country with a shock to the value of aeroplanes and our utter deficiency in that line. The inauguration of hostilities by a first-class naval power will awaken us with a ruder and thousand times more serious shock to the value of battle cruisers and our deficiency in them, if we are caught with less than two divisions in each ocean (sixteen ships in all) of this indispensable weapon for safeguarding our coasts from continuous harassment by the enemy's battle cruiser divisions.

The House Naval Committee provided for five battle cruisers in this year's building program. The Senate Naval Committee, it is said on good authority, increased this program to six battle cruisers and two battleships. Later, on the news of the North Sea fight, the Senate Committee finally decided on four battle cruisers and four battleships.

The battle cruiser question for the United States Navy, as revised by the Senate Naval Committee, has yet to be ratified by the Senate as a whole, and then to be accepted by the House. It seems permissible, therefore, to note certain facts and inferences in regard to battle cruisers.

To assume from a single battle in which, from the exigencies of the occasion, the battle cruisers on both sides bore the brunt of the fight, and consequently suffered the most serious losses, that the battleship is the one and only fundamental element of the navy, and that the battle cruiser is merely a secondary or tertiary proposition, seems as premature as it was in the early stages of the present struggle to assume that the submarine would supplant all other forms of naval warfare.

The story of the recent North Sea engagement, as now reported, indicates that the British battle cruiser fleet encountered and engaged a superior force of the enemy, losing a number of ships in so doing, but causing equal damage to the enemy. It is probable that had the same number of battleships engaged an equally superior force the losses would have been just as great.

One thing appears to be clear; had the British possessed no battle cruisers, had their first division been composed of battleships, the enemy might not have been engaged at all: and one thing is entirely clear, that the battle cruiser division accomplished its purpose, intercepted and held the German fleet until reserves arrived, which inflicted serious damage, and drove the German fleet to the shelter of its minefields and harbors.

"The hardest fighting fell to the battle cruiser fleet."—Report of Admiral Jellicoe.

"Had our battle cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact.—Report of Admiral Jellicoe.

"Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good."—Report of Vice Admiral Beatty, Commanding Battle Cruiser Fleet.

In the present war, geographical conditions of inclosed seas of comparatively contracted area, together with the close proximity of the contestants, and the enforced concentration of navies, have resulted in naval conditions, as regards both submarines and main fleets, such as will probably never occur again.

Certainly it seems difficult, if not impossible, to conceive of any circumstances in which the navy of the United States would meet the navy of another power under conditions approaching those of the recent North Sea naval battle.

Let any reader who wishes to get my meaning clear look at a globe and compare the little south-east corner of the North Sea where the German fleet is concentrated with our open and far-stretching coasts.

For the United States more than for any other naval power a swift, powerful, and homogeneous battle cruiser fleet in each ocean is a sine qua non for our naval supremacy, and for the safeguarding of our extended coasts from ruinous and humiliating attacks and raids.

I think it will be generally accepted that, no matter how many dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts Great Britain possesses, had she been lacking in swift battle cruisers the squadron of von Spee might still be harassing British shipping in any or all of the seas of the globe. It is also a self-evident fact that in spite of Great Britain's many dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts the German battle cruisers have raided the east coast of England almost at will.

If this can be done on a few hundred miles of coast, in spite of Great Britain's navy, what number of battleships will protect our thousands of miles of coasts against the swift battle-cruiser divisions of an expert and determined enemy? How many battleships of the Pennsylvania type with twenty-two knots speed, even though she carries twelve powerful guns, would protect our Atlantic Coast from a division of thirty-four to thirty-five knot battle cruisers?

Would such a division of hostile battle cruisers, choosing their own time, kept informed of the location of our ships by spies ashore, play hide and seek with any number of our battleships, strike and raid any point or city on our coasts almost at will, and get away, their speed and long-range guns enabling them to laugh at destroyers and submarines?

Suppose there were only two (to say nothing of four) hostile thirty-knot battle cruisers in the Pacific. How many battleships of the Pennsylvania type would be necessary to insure the Pacific Coast from being raided at will by these swift, powerful ships?

No number of battleships within reason will protect our coasts from raid and damage by an enemy's battle cruisers unless we have a sufficient number of battle cruisers ourselves.

As bearing on the facility with which a swift battle cruiser division under an alert commander could evade our scouts and battleships and reach the most important points on our coasts, let me recall that, within the last eight months, three ships—the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the Eitel Friedrich, and the Appam—dirty and foul, out of condition, and their speed greatly reduced by long cruising at sea, entered Hampton Roads with no hint or suspicion of their approach being known until they poked their noses inside the Capes.

The only answer to battle cruisers is battle cruisers.

At present, after deducting the reported losses in the North Sea battle, Great Britain has at least seven of these ships and six building; Germany has at least six and others building; Japan has four and four authorized. By the time the four now contemplated for us are completed there will be not less than sixteen or twenty of this class of ships belonging to other powers in the Atlantic and eight in the Pacific. We shall have one division of these ships, while each of at least three other powers will have two or three divisions or more. Is this a safe ratio? Can a single division of these ships properly protect even one of our long coasts? Are two divisions on each coast (sixteen ships in all) too many to render our coasts safe?

There are at present in the United States facilities for building sixteen capital ships simultaneously. Why not utilize at least three-fourths of these building facilities and start immediately on the construction of eight battle cruisers (a division of four for the Atlantic and a division of four for the Pacific) and four battleships; and in the next year's building program duplicate this order?

No-one interested in insuring our country against attack can object to building more battleships, if they are built in addition to a sufficient number of battle cruisers. But I submit for the most earnest consideration whether it may not be most unwise at present to build battleships at the expense of battle cruisers. We now have a considerable number of battleships. We have no battle cruisers. A hostile battle cruiser division will be a deadly menace. The only answer to it is a sufficient number of battle cruisers of our own.

Who has forgotten the apprehension, to use a mild word, felt along our entire Atlantic Coast from the time Cervera's squadron left Spain until it was located in the West Indies?

What is the comparison between Cervera's squadron and our navy at that time, and a battle cruiser division of ships like the Lion and Tiger, the Hindenburg and Ersatz Freya, or the Kirishima and Haruna (ships credited with thirty knots speed or more and armed with fifteen-inch guns) and our present navy?

Is the ratio against us several times greater now, in spite of the growth of our navy?

The object lesson and the warning are fair and clear before us, readily understandable by anyone.

If Congress will give us eight swift, powerful, homogeneous battle cruisers this year, and an equal number next year, together with an aerial coast defense system, such action will have the majority approval of the entire country, and will result in a general feeling of peace and security which does not now exist.

President Li At Home

(*The Peking Gazette*)

About 600 members of Parliament were entertained at a tea party given by President Li in the new Waichiao-pu building on August 11, at 2 p.m. Elaborate preparations were made to welcome the M.Ps. and the spirit of democratic freedom and cordial friendship marked the afternoon's gathering. Speeches were delivered by President Li, the President of the Senate and the Deputy-Speaker of the House of Representatives as well as four leading members. All the speakers emphasised the importance of temporarily dispensing with party policies in order better to cope with the difficulties of the time.

The President spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: It has been a long time since last we met in the 3rd year of the Republic, when Parliament was suspended. It will be a pleasure and honor to me to be able to listen to your valuable advice once more as the result of the re-opening of Parliament. It has, however, been always a regret to me that owing to pressure of business and your pre-occupation in connexion with the opening of the Parliament, I have not yet been able to meet and talk with you individually. Imagine my joy today when I am able to meet you all here in the Waichiao-pu building, to have a friendly chat by the tea-cup and to tender you welcome.

"We have just passed through a great crisis; and your advice is needed on many questions of reform. These I shall submit to you in due course and wait for your decision. What the country has been looking forward to is the formation of a Cabinet. Yuan-hung is a man of small virtue; and he greatly fears that, in spite of the utmost care, he may after all have failed to select men sufficiently talented to meet the requirements of the day and to satisfy the expectations of the people. This much, however, he is able to say: After two months of careful selection and many changes after the appointments were actually made, he has chosen a body of men, who, while they may not be perfect in themselves, are nevertheless good for certain reasons.

"In my opinion, as restoration of the Republic has been accomplished by the work of many, the personnel of the Cabinet cannot be limited to persons of any one party. The principle we have to follow is the selection of the best man for the right post and not to bind ourselves to one group of men, our first necessity being the pacification of the people and the establishment of peace in the country. We must not, therefore, be biassed towards any one person for any one particular affair.

On this principle Yuan-hung decided to form the present Cabinet. It is hoped that you will take into consideration the difficulties that are before us and bear the same in mind when the Cabinet is submitted to you for approval. It is also hoped that you will not apply too rigid a test to the members of the Cabinet in order that co-operation may be made possible and the progress of the administration rendered smooth. Such a blessing to the country is within the capacity of you honorable gentlemen to confer.

"As to the livelihood of the people and the program of national reconstruction, hundreds and thousands of questions are involved. On these I shall consult you from time to time for your valuable opinion. I hope you will, when you have time after your work in Parliament, often call on me so that misunderstanding may be avoided. Unlearned as Yuan-hung is, he intends to treat with you in the spirit of frankness and sincerity to the end that we may all co-operate in the great task of building up the nation. Be assured that I shall be pleased to accept your valuable advice."

Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, President of the Senate, and Mr. Chen Kuo-hsiang, Deputy-Speaker of the House of Representatives, replied to the President's speech, assuring him that the two Houses would certainly support him in his reconstruction program and reiterating the oft-repeated view that all party lines must be discarded for the greater interests of the nation. Messrs. Chang Po-lieh, Kuo Jen-chang and two others also spoke in the same strain.

The following reception committee, appointed by President Li, was responsible for the success of the occasion: Ting Shih-yi, Jao Han-hsiang, Sun Wu, Liu Cheng-yu, Chang Po-lieh, Tung Kun-yin, Shih Kung-chiu, Chin Yung-hsien, Li Hsu, Chang Ta-hsing, Quo Tai-chi, Han Yu-chen, Ha Han-chang, Chiang Tso-ping, Huang Kai-wen, Tsai Ting-kan, Tsai Chi-min and Chu Cheng.

The Searchlight

Latest news from the fields of SCIENCE, EDUCATION and INVENTION

A Traveling Lunch Counter

ONE of the great ammunition companies of New England has been forced by the demands of war to extend its plant until it is over a mile in length. This distance is too long to be traversed by the workers who have only a half hour for lunch. To meet this demand lunch counters on wheels have been provided, which travel along the passage, enabling the men to eat as they go out to get a little outdoor air during their noon period. The food is kept hot by electric currents, and includes soup, meat, potatoes and other vegetables. In addition to these movable lunch rooms, counters are let down at different points at which fruit, pie, cake and other unheated foods are sold. The prices are always low and the food quality the best.

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE: 69-70 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

47th Monthly Drawing of $2,000.00 Premium Bonds

Total number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing: 1953

Total amount reimbursed to bond holders $5,859.00 representing 25% of $23,436.00 being premium on 1,953 bonds for the month of August, 1916.

Holder of Bond No 617 receives $1,953.00
" " " 393 " 976.00
" " " 794 " 300.00
" " " 1835 " 200.00
" " " 1694 " 150 00
" of following 190 Bonds receive each $12. in all $2,280.00

Total amount reimbursed $5,859

Nos. of 190 Bonds

7	201	400	564	766	908	1060	1217	1348	1478	1564	1744	1836
38	214	407	569	767	917	1070	1229	1349	1481	1574	1745	1841
40	229	430	586	768	950	1075	1238	1360	1483	1583	1746	1856
47	273	437	588	772	953	1085	1242	1364	1484	1588	1756	1870
48	279	438	592	780	956	1089	1246	1391	1502	1598	1761	1881
52	283	450	619	786	961	1106	1249	1390	1511	1607	1773	1882
64	294	466	626	790	977	1121	1251	1395	1512	1623	1777	1909
70	304	476	655	791	997	1132	1256	1398	1519	7631	1782	1935
76	358	482	658	800	1005	1144	1260	1423	1522	1673	1786	1943
110	359	516	659	822	1017	1149	1264	1431	1536	1702	1794	1949
130	373	527	666	827	1035	1155	1273	1449	1539	1712	1801	
163	387	529	667	830	1036	1165	1275	1452	1543	1713	1812	
166	388	534	673	848	1038	1173	1291	1455	1544	1719	1814	
168	397	540	693	870	1043	1175	1306	1464	1555	1730	1826	
187	398	550	749	897	1055	1177	1317	1467	1556	1736	1832	

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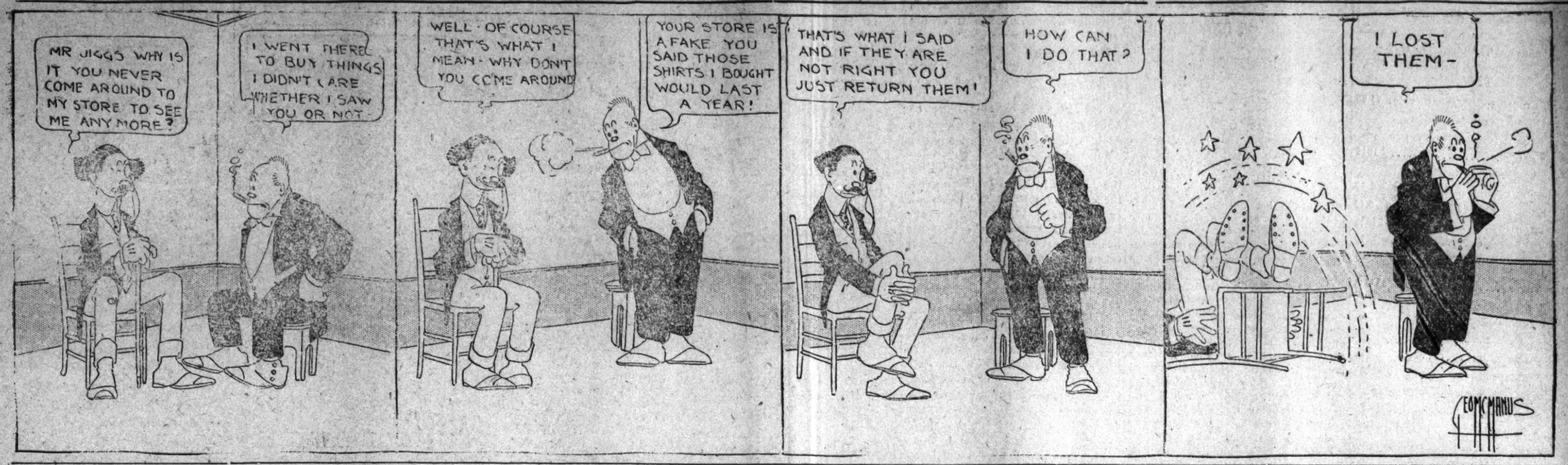
21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


MR JIGGS WHY IS IT YOU NEVER COME AROUND TO MY STORE TO SEE ME ANY MORE?
I WENT THERE TO BUY THINGS I DIDN'T CARE WHETHER I SAW YOU OR NOT
WELL OF COURSE THAT'S WHAT I MEAN WHY DON'T YOU COME AROUND
YOUR STORE IS A FAKE YOU SAID THOSE SHIRTS I BOUGHT WOULD LAST A YEAR!
THAT'S WHAT I SAID AND IF THEY ARE NOT RIGHT YOU JUST RETURN THEM!
HOW CAN I DO THAT?
I LOST THEM-
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa

A Neighbor Calls and Discusses Poets

By William F. Kirk

Missus Wing-Barrington was oaver to our house last nite, I lerned to spell her naim wen I saw her card wich she left. It is a hard naim to reemember but she is eesy to reemember, she is so tall and fat. She is hevvier than Pa.

What a deer littel man yure son is, she sed to Ma, what is he going to be wen he grows up?

I doant know yet myself, sed Ma, perhaps he will be a lawyer, he likes to talk & argue & he changes his mind eesily, sed Ma.

My son Virgil is going to be a poet, sed Missus Wing-Barrington. I have felt all along he will be a poet, so I gaiv him a nice sounding naim. His father wanted to call him Mike, she sed. Imagine a poet naimed Mike or Steve, she sed.

I doant know, sed Pa, if I remember rite thare was a gentleman naimed Stevie Crane that rote sum wunderfully good stuff. Maybe even better stuff than this yungster of yures will evver do.

Well, sed Missus Wing-Barrington, I am not sure how grate my littel Virgil will beecum, but he is ex-treemly sensitiv & luvs Buty. I am going to send him to a grate poet & have the poet tutor him wen he gits oald enuff.

Send him oaver here any time, sed Pa, I will be glad to give him a few pointers.

Indeed, sed Ma's frend, I was not aware that you rote poetry.

Oh, I dabble in verse, sed Pa. I have had sum of my poems considered & reefused by the best magazeens in Ameriky, sed Pa.

It is a wunderful gift, sed Missus Wing-Barrington. I know my boy will becum one of the world's grate dreemers.

My mother used to think I wud be a grate poet, sed Pa; she sed I had the saim shaip hed as Lord Byron; but I doan't know, I guess it must have been a littel different.

Perhaps it was thicker inside, sed Ma's frend. Maybe you had a ingrowing skull.

Then Ma laffed & Pa got mad & went into the library.

Yure husband wasent agreebly impressed with me, I am afrade, sed Ma's frend. Sum way, she sed, I do not get along very well with most men. The wimmen all are vary fond of me.

I can easily understand that, sed Ma. You are so tack-ful. I hoap you will cum offen. Wen you are here, she sed, I will always know that my husband is in the libary.

My poor deer husband is ded, sed Missus Wing-Barrington. He was always delicate & he caught coald one time wen he was cumming up stairs in his stocking feet. I shall nevver wed aggen.

I am sorry indeed, sed Ma, it is terribly hard to be without the luv & proteckshun of a husband. My husband is like a big granite rock.

I shud imagine so, sed Ma's frend, from looking at his hed. Well, deer, she sed, I must get hoam. Do cum & see me soon.

After she was gone Pa caim out of the libary & talked to Ma but he dident say anything moar about beeing a poet.

Others' Houses

"And how are you coming on with your house haunting?" inquired Mrs. Mollifer's cousin, a young woman from the city, as she looked out at the drizzle which seemed likely to outlast her stay. Mrs. Mollifer started slightly.

"House——," she began interrogatively.

"I'm only inventing a name for it," said the cousin. "Every time I've paid a visit to the country there has always been an expedition to look at the houses other people were building near by. It is good fun, and I hope you have a few places to show me."

"Oh—that," said Mrs. Mollifer. "Yes, we go poking around after the carpenters are through, looking in windows and climbing ladders left conveniently near the sites of future staircases. It seems to be a recreation peculiar to the small town. I suppose it's only a manifestation of the interest every one feels in what every one else is doing. I can't remember going into half finished houses in the city, and I never suspected before I came here that the wet plaster would be certain to give the children colds. I can't imagine what relation exists between wet plaster and influenza."

"Isn't it a germ?" asked her cousin doubtfully. "The last time I was in the suburbs we found a house with a built in garage. It seems the owner was afraid of losing his car, there had been so many thefts there lately."

"We used to visit the new houses as a conscientious duty," Mrs. Mollifer explained. "It was our notion that when we came to build we should need ideas. But a dearth of ideas was not the trouble at all. We had so many that the builder got vexed, and we ended by throwing them all away and figuring things out for ourselves."

"Didn't you find your experience in the city useful in planning?" asked the guest.

"No, because there we saw the house already finished, generally all decorated and sometimes even with rugs on the floor to make it as rentable as possible," Mrs. Mollifer replied. "It was complete and beyond criticism except as a whole. The difference between the new house in the city and the country is the difference between a cake on the table and a cake in the making. You sample the finished cake and feel vaguely that there is something wrong, but you can't determine whether you left out the cream of tartar or put in too much butter. It is too late for reconstruction."

The cousin's eyes had been glancing reflectively about her. They took in the pleasant living room running through from east to west and opening through two French windows upon a screened south porch, where the prevailing southwesterly breeze made the evenings delightful. Her gaze travelled from the fireplace to the stairs, leading to bedrooms with casement windows and latticed panes. Back of her was the kitchen, and a snug little room where meal time was made agreeable by the shade of apple trees. The cousin lived in three rooms of a gilded city hive. She sighed.

"How did you come to build such a charming cottage?" she commented. "There is not a single mistake in it."

"Perhaps not," Mrs. Mollifer admitted. "I dare say if we were to build again we shouldn't do any better; still, I am always pulling this houes to pieces and building it over again."

Lost Chances

A man who had political ambitions having just delivered his first public speech of importance, asked a bosom friend what he thought of the effort.

"Well, what you said was all right," said the friend, "but it seemed to me you did not make the most of your opportunities."

"My opportunities?"

"Yes. You had many chances to sit down before you did!"

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Two stars demi sec	2.50	„	„	„
Amontillado dry pale	3.25	„	„	„
M. P. demi doux	3.50	„	„	„
XXX Extra gout anglais	5.00	„	„	„
Malagas				
One star	1.75	„	„	„
Two stars	2.50	„	„	„
Three stars	3.50	„	„	„
Madeiras				
One star	2.00	„	„	„
Two stars	2.50	„	„	„
Three stars	3.50	„	„	„

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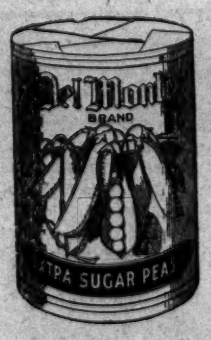

1 quart crushed berries
1 cup water
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes. Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS FOR CHINA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 15, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.95
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1918
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11⅛—Tls.	6.83
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.46
Peking Bar .....Tls.	345½
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31¾d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11⅛
London	Demand	2-11⅛
India	T.T.	218¼
Paris	T.T.	410
Paris	Demand	410½
New York	T.T.	72⅝
New York	Demand	72¾
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	72½
Batavia	T.T.	169

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-12/16
Paris	4 m-s.	425
New York	4 m-s.	72⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

1—Hk. Tls.		6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs		4.47
" 1—Marks†		3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.		1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen		1.50
" " 1—Rupees		2.48
" " 1—Roubles		2.50
" " 1—Mex. $		1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 15, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 94.50 Aug.
Telephones Tls. 90.00
New Eng. Tls. 10.50
Bukits Tls. 5.20
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Repah Tls. 1.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 12.50
Direct Business Reported
Weeks 7% debs. Tls. 100.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 15, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Chemors Tls. 1.97½ cash
Tebongs Tls. 25.75 Aug.
Tebongs Tls. 25.35 cash
Trams Tls. 86.50 cash
Pengkalans Tls. 10.50 cash
Direct
S'hai Lands 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 99.00
Sua Mangis Tls. 5.50 cash
Kung Yiks Tls. 13.75 cash
S. M. C. 1916 debs.
Tls. 100.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 3d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d. to 2s. 4d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, August 12:
Spot: 2s. 3½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¾d. paid
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 14.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.75d.
October-November	8.50d.
January-February	8.44d.

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161 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

U.S. WAR ORDERS TOTAL NEAR $3,000,000,000

Purchases in America By Allies Have Reached Unprecedented Amount

Philadelphia, July 16.—America, from Chicago east, is now on the shady side of $3,000,000,000 (gold) in all its war orders, counting blankets, machinery, locomotives, and other products not coming strictly under the head of munitions.

Twenty-four corporations alone account for more than $1,000,000,000 up to February 1 of this year. This figure is said to be "highly conservative." In other words, this item, comprising scarcely one-third of the country's war receipts, is equal to the entire national debt of the United States, with 140 years of existence behind it during which it financed four wars of its own, innumerable Congressional "pork barrels," and satisfied the wants of a population of 100,000,000, or as many people as France and Germany have combined.

Official reports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington show that shipments of war munitions up to date have aggregated $446,000,000. These figures cover munitions in the strictest sense of the word. They do not include locomotives, blankets, rails, machines for gunmaking, or other materials of this class which are indispensable to the nations as part of their war supplies.

It must be remembered also that a tremendous amount of war orders already placed will not begin to run before the fall and next year. Some of these contracts call for delivery as late as 1918.

The war has made millionaires and multi-millionaires of such Philadelphians as Alba B. Johnson and Samuel M. Vauclain, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Roland L. Taylor, who laid the first stones of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; E. T. Stotesbury, William H. Donner, former president of the Cambria Steel Company, and numerous bankers and industrial leaders close to the fountainhead of "big business" have seen wealth virtually pour into their pockets through merger transactions and stock market trading.

The Philadelphia district, taking in South Bethlehem and Wilmington, stands credited with $1,000,000,000 all by itself. As nearly as can be computed, for nothing can be learned accurately with the munitions makers tied up and tongue by the Allies, fear of labor disturbances and other factors, including the Government, the Baldwin Locomotive Works have received, either directly or indirectly, for the Eddystone Munitions Company orders amounting to approximately $150,000,000. Beside this the company will participate in royalties of at least $2,000,000 from the Remington Arms Company plant at Eddystone, not to speak of two buildings which revert to it on the termination of the war.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, so William P. Barba, vice-president of the Nicetown plant, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was working on $60,000,000 worth of war contracts. At that time the Remington Arms plant had not started work on the second order for 2,000,000 rifles for the Allies, which, it is understood, the company took at $16.20 apiece, or a matter of $32,400,000 for the whole contract. In the Midvale business must be included the orders taken by the Cambria Steel Company, which, consolidated with the Midvale, brought a dower of rail contracts.

The war orders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at one time at least were an open book. They are placed at $300,000,000 up to February last. Charles M. Schwab, the salesman extraordinary of the war-order business, made no secret of scalping the cream of the Allies' business before J. B. Morgan made such a bargain as to be appointed the virtual representative of the foreign group. And to prove that his profits were not mere paper figuring, Schwab is reported to have gone so far as to distribute Christmas presents of anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000 to "deserving employes." One of these to receive the "cross of gold" to the extent of $1,000,000 as a bonus, it is said, was E. G. Grace, president of the company. Other "boys" fared proportionately well, depending on the way in which they had dug their talents to further "getting out the stuff."

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has produced munitions far in excess of any other plant in the country. Its pay-roll now equals 55,000 men. Only last week Schwab announced he had a war fund of $70,000,000 with which he intended to build his various units, the most recent acquisition to which was the Pennsylvania Steel, with its splendid Maryland Steel subsidiary at Sparrows Point, outside of Baltimore.

In many respects Bethlehem has surpassed the German-renowned Krupps. From Bethlehem to Redington, along the Lehigh River and south almost to Hellertown, the plant is so large that only a few officials really appreciate how extensive it is. And it is still growing. Only last week three large buildings were completed in which munitions will be manufactured for the Russian Government. These buildings represent an investment of $1,000,000 each. Close to Quekertown, Schwab is having built the Victor Box Company at a cost of $200,000, simply to make boxes to transport shrapnel.

As an indication of the secrecy observed even in a proposition so simple as this, the agent intrusted with this work drew his laborers entirely from Philadelphia. Every one of them was a picked man who had worked in constructing buildings for war munitions, and who, above all, possessed the attribute of being able to keep his lips sealed. This box factory will be completed about Aug. 1. Here hundreds of thousands of boxes will be turned out weekly, and they will be painted inside and out. Thus the Allies will insure that shells will not rust, no matter how long they may be held behind the trenches.

Bethlehem's output averages 350,000 shells of all calibres a month. These include the English "three 29's," 60-pounders, 10-inch explosives, naval projectiles for England and a large order of the famous "75's." In addition to finished shells it is making accurately rolled bars out of which England and France will cut shrapnel bullets. It is said that the price of an English 329 or a French 75 at Bethlehem is $12,000, while a 60-pound gun is reputed to bring $22,000.

It is also reported that Bethlehem is making rapid progress in the manufacture of its new siege guns of 42 centimeters, which are to outrival the Krupp "Big Berthas," the guns that pulverized the Belgian defenses. The American piece, it is asserted, will throw a shell twenty-four miles.

The du Pont Company, at Wilmington, next to Schwab, is said to be the big profit-maker with a foreign war account of more than $200,000,000. The profits arising from this business can be appreciated when it is known that powder brings $1.10 a pound. As given out it costs something in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound to manufacture this explosive. In June 14,000,000 pounds went to Europe from Philadelphia alone.

Thus the Allies have fared in getting their munitions orders into the plants of this country. But not only have the Allies thrown business to America. Germany at the present time, indications here in Philadelphia show, is using America to further the conduct of its defense.

There is no question but that Norway and Sweden are acting as intermediaries for German purchases in this country. The last issue of the drug magazine, Weekly Drug Markets, dated July 10, published the shipment of 115,472 pounds of toluol from New York to Sweden. Toluol is one of the prime ingredients in the manufacture of high explosives, and this order, together with others in the past, is taken to be highly significant. It is known that Germany is carrying on a heavy trade with Sweden through the Baltic, and as such materials as this are indispensable to Germany's warfare, authorities here see the fulfilment of America's neutrality promise to Germany: "Anything we have is yours if you will pay the price and come and get it."

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$735 x d.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.20 B.
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$260 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.
Oriental Cons	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 66 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$82½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$115 B.
Green Island	Tls. 9¾ B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.	1s. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6¾
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java	11s. 10.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.20 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.85.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 ¼.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 15½.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.40.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¼ S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 14 was 190 tons."

BIG BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE SOMME WOODS

Struggle Carried On for Several Days Around Contalmaison In Little Forests

FIRST DASH INTO VILLAGE

British Forces Went in And Brought Back Prisoners Under Heavy Fire

By Philip Gibbs

With the British Armies in The Field, July 12.—By the capture of Contalmaison and the ground to each side of it, a general scheme of progress has been achieved, and, although the fighting increases about these points, it is now possible to give a clearer idea of the battle as it developed up to the present moment.

I think it may very well be called the Battle of the Woods, for the chief characteristics of it have been the determined effort of our troops to take and hold a number of copses and small forests between the first and second German lines.

On the left of Contalmaison is the Bailiff Wood. Northeastward of Horseshoe Redoubt, away to the right of Contalmaison, is Mametz Wood, even more important, both in size and position, with Bernafay Wood still further eastward, and the Trones Wood on the right again. Other small woods or copses to the south of Contalmaison were strong fighting points from the Shelter Wood to the Round Wood and Birch Wood at the top of the sunken road, and Peak Wood to the left of Quadrangle trench.

Some of these places are but a few shell-slashed trees, serving as landmarks, but Bailiff Wood, Mametz Wood, Bernafay Wood, and Trones Wood are still dense thickets under heavy foliage, hiding the German troops and the British, but giving no protection from shellfire. It is for these woodlands on the high ground that our men have been fighting with the greatest gallantry and the most stubborn endurance, suffering more than light losses, meeting heavy counter-attack, gaining ground, losing it, retaking it, and thrusting forward again with really unconquerable spirit, because they know these woods are the way to the second bastion of the German stronghold.

Failure of First Attack

I passed some British troops on the roads today. They were the men who captured Contalmaison the day before yesterday, and they were marching with such a steady swing it was hard to think they had been through such fighting and fatigues, but before the taking of Contalmaison the day before yesterday there were other men who had done their best to take it and did take it for a while, in spite of bad luck and every kind of hardship. Their attack depended a good deal upon the progress made by the other troops who were fighting for Bailiff Wood on the left and by the troops who were attacking up to the line of Pearl Alley on the right. Neither of these attempts was successful at the time, and the men who had been ordered to take Contalmaison were not in a happy position.

The weather has been foul, and it was this which on July 7 and 8 made all attacks difficult.

Further up and slanting, right to Pearl Alley was a shallow trench. Dead bodies lay there in the mud, and soon it was choked with wounded men. How could any one pass? How was it possible to bring up bombs and ammunition and machine guns and all the stores which must follow an attack? That was not done, but our men struggled forward over the open ground and made a dash for Contalmaison. Enfilated by machine gun fire from Bailiff Wood and Mametz Wood, which were not yet in our hands, it seems to me "an astonishing feat of arms" that our men in such small numbers and in such adverse conditions should have penetrated a good way into the village, and should have taken eighty prisoners at a time when they found themselves "up in the air," as the soldiers say, and they were being badly hurt by machine gun fire.

It was a bad position, and after rumaging through some German dugouts and taking their prisoners they fell back to a strong point to the south of the village which they held for two or three days, establishing machine gun posts which did valuable service in the next attack.

Capture of Mametz Woods

In the meantime great fighting was in progress for the woods around. A very splendid body of men had fought their way up on July 5 to Birch Tree Copse and Shelter Alley, to Quadrangle Trench on the 6th, then to Caterpillar Wood and Marlborough Wood, and they had placed a machine gun which covered the exit from Mametz Wood, where the Germans were still in force.

At 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the last of the British troops advanced to the capture of the wood, a wood whose gloom was brightened by the frightful flash of shells, whose tree trunks were broken and splintered and slashed by sharp axes hurtling through the leaves, and about whose gnarled roots, in shell holes and burrows, German soldiers crouched with their bombs and machine guns. Our own guns were shelling it with a progressive barrage, that is to say in lines of high explosives which swept forward across the wood. As the guns lifted a little, our men were to press forward in short, sharp rushes behind the barrage, but some of them in their eagerness went too fast and too far, and went through the very barrage itself. Waves of bullets were streaming like water through the trees from the German machine guns. Many of our men fell and others were checked awhile and lay down in any holes they could find or dig.

All through the night the shells broke over them and through the glades there came always that horrible chatter of machine guns. It was a night to which men think back through the life time with wonderment that it brought any dawn for them, but when the dawn came their spirit was unbroken and they made a new attack and went forward with bombs and bayonets to the encounter of other men not less brave. There was a fierce fight before the last of them surrendered, so that Mametz Wood was ours for a while at least.

Meanwhile to the left of Contalmaison—our left—other men had worked their way up into Bailiff Wood and had established posts there. It was still impossible to attack Contalmaison from the south, and, as it happened, perhaps it was a lucky thing, because the Germans expected an attack from the south and had moved their machine guns facing that way when our troops advanced upon them from the west. They advanced after a series of artillery barrages from a great number of batteries working in most perfect harmony with the plan of the infantry attack.

At 4.50 o'clock the infantry went forward to their first stage in four waves and in extended order. They had to cover about 1,100 yards of open ground, and they traveled light, without their packs, fighting troops, searching parties for house-fighting, and consolidating troops.

"They went across magnificently," said the General.

In spite of the enemy's shells and machine guns, they penetrated the town. They worked across in time to the successive barrages which preceded them, and at 7 o'clock they had the whole of Contalmaison.

The enemy defended himself bravely to the end. There was some fierce hand-to-hand fighting in which 200 Germans were killed, refusing to surrender. Many prisoners were taken in dugouts. They were underground cellars rather than dugouts, and in one of them 80 men were captured and in another 60. So at last the stronghold of the woods was ours, and there is good hope that we shall keep it. One other wood in this stretch of woodlands is still not ours. It is the wood of Trones, but we hold a great stretch of ground after the Battle of the Woods.

This Girl Marries Soldier By Mail

ETHEL SERGENT.

Newark, N. J., July 10.—When Private Louis Bausemer of Company H. First New Jersey Infantry, was called to border duty at Douglas, Ariz., his fiancee, Miss Ethel M. Sergent, was heart-broken until she found a way to overcome the difficulty and marry the man of her choice.

She is going to be married by mail; and the wedding contract, drawn up by her lawyer, is now speeding southward, where it will be signed by the lucky soldier and sent back to Newark. Then Miss Sergent will be a legal wife. And when the boys come marching home, she can marry again in the regular way.

The signed marriage certificate is recognized as legal and binding and takes the place of the marriage license as a record for the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

BLACK LIST VESSELS HELD UP IN PACIFIC

Washington Official Quoted As Saying 'Gravest Issues Are At Hand'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 12.—It is reported that British cruisers in the Pacific intercepted merchantmen bound for American ports in connection with the British black list. The American publishes an interview with a Washington official, stating that this new phase of the British conduct is indefensible as Britain seemingly asserts the right to stop neutral vessels and seize the so-called tainted cargoes. By the same logic, Britain can stop American ships and seize cargoes consigned to American black-listed firms.

The gravest issue in this controversy is close at hand. "We must demand that Britain tells us whether she proposes to forcibly stop the trade between American ports and the Philippines or not.

The Swedish s.s. Stockholm, bound from the United States to Gotenburg, was detained several weeks. She has now arrived at Gotenburg. The British have taken from the steamer 900 tons of lead destined for the Swedish government and 350 tons of leather destined for the Swedish army.

A despatch from London says that American shippers to Holland are bombarding Britain with protests against the detention of cargoes destined to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It is understood here that their protest may be backed by diplomatic action at Washington. Senator Jones, speaking on the Shipping Bill in the Senate, advocated the abrogation of the treaties in order to permit the restoration of discriminating duties as a means of developing an American marine and of blocking Britain in what he declared was commercial war waged against the United States as bitterly as against any of Britain's enemies.

According to a despatch from Havre, a German submarine on Thursday held up simultaneously six ships, of which three were sunk, while the others were allowed to continue, after having been searched.

The Deutsche Reichsbank publishes the following weekly report for August 7th:

	Million Marks.	Against last week.
Gold reserve	2,467	+ 0.17
Commercial papers and treasury bills	6,523	+ 18
Banknotes in circulation	6,981	+ 43
Private deposits	2,439	+ 43
Gold reserve for bank notes	35.4%	35.1%

Money borrowed by the loan banks on securities decreased by 10,000,000 and amounts now to 1,861,000,000 Marks.

At a meeting of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Bundesrat, under the presidency of Count Hertling, the Chancellor read an expose of the political situation and obtained general agreement.

According to an Amsterdam despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt, an interview with Dr. Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is reproduced wherein he says that "he is conscious of our strength and, in view of our successes, we repeatedly declared our willingness to enter into negotiations for peace. It is known that the Entente powers, under the British pressure, have not shown the same readiness, wherefore the full responsibility for further bloodshed falls upon the Entente Powers.

"The allies live under the impression that the present offensive can better their position, but we are firmly convinced that the iron wall in the west cannot be shaken and new successes in the east cannot stop us. Unless the enemy are convinced by the failure of their efforts that they cannot alter their military situation, it is useless to consider the question of peace prospects."

PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

Prof. Papini's orchestra will play the following selections on the Palace Hotel Roof Garden tonight, starting at 9.30 o'clock:

1. Swedish Festmarch .....A. Perfect
2. Inamorata (Valse)...F. D. Marchetti
3. La Boheme (Selection).....Puccini
4. Elsa's Dream, from Lohengrin R. Wagner
5. Sextette from Lucia.....Donizetti
6. They wouldn't believe me P. Rubens
7. The Pink Lady (by request) T. Caryll
8. Dawn of Freedom (March) A. Lotter

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking
Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000,.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 15, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokchama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The last steam launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10.30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

RE-OPENS
Tomorrow Night
WITH THE BIG
5 Reel Feature Film
Max Figman and Lolita Robertson
IN
"The Hoosier Schoolmaster"

SIGNOR M. PASCHENK
The Mellow Voiced Baritone in Operatic Selections
ACCOMPANIED BY PAPINI'S POPULAR ORCHESTRA

GOOD COMEDY FILMS

ALL SEATS... .....$1.00
Show Commences Prompt 9.15 p.m.

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 16th and 17th.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photoplays.
Tonight, showing the 3rd and 4th Series, entitled:
"THE SECRET CODE"
and
"THE RIDDLE OF THE RINGS"
Four Reels full of excitement.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.
THE BATTLE OF AVOCOURT.

"THE ENCHANTED GLOVES"
A humorous comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another Screaming Comedy entitled:
"SHANGHAIED"
It is the latest Essanay-Chaplin comedy. It is Charles Chaplin at his best. Chaplin with his funniest antics and Chaplin in that weird humor that turns tragedies into laughs.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 16th and 17th August, 1916

"LOOKING FOR TROUBLE"
Comedy

"THE PRISONER OF THE ABYSS"
Drama in Three Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"FILM FAVORITES"
Comedy

"A LESSON IN MECHANISM"
Comic

"FATHER WAS A LOAFER"
L'Ko Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 16th & 17th August, 1916

"ROBERT TAKES HIS GIRL OUT"
Comic

"COUNT ZARKA"
Nordisk Drama in Three Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"EASY MONEY"
Vitagraph Comedy.

"GEM AND GERMS"
L-Ko Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 16 and 17
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 16 and 17

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for Wednesday and Thursday 16th and 17th August.

"TREY OF HEARTS"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
ALSO
Three Very Interesting Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

We have specially secured this Famous Picture, Trey of Hearts, 15 Episodes, of two parts each, in compliance with the desire of our numerous Patrons to see this Picture. Four Episodes will be screened every week, two in each Programme.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	7.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 22	..	Boston,NewYork via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 25	..	Seattle & Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	O S K
Sept 1	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 3		New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	noon	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 10		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 3	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 16	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 17	1.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 19	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	..	Moji, Kobe	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 23	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 2	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 16	11.00	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Br.	Cie M.M.
" 26	..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30		London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 6	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenogyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 7	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 16	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	12.00	Takao, Formosa	Kokokumaru	Jap.	M. K. K.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	4.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Cheman	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 16	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Vladivostock	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	1.30	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 18	5.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 19	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningpbao	Br.	Cie M. M.
" 16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kiangtsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	1.00	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Taehang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Aug 15	Japan	Takaosan maru	1052	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Aug 15	Japan	Paling maru	1435	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 15	Japan	Atsuta maru	1547	Jap.	K. M. A.	
Aug 15	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 15	Daisy	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 15	Hankow	Kiangtsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 15	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 15	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	Hankow	Esang	1727	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1084	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dairy	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	Japan	Yawata maru	2969	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	Swatow, Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Newchwang	Kansu	1145	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1268	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 16th instant at about 2 o'clock a.m. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smaking Rooms and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 18th inst. at about 1 o'clock a.m. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans filled). The European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m. on the date before. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. ForFreight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The CN s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic with the French Mail of July 9, may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at or about 4 p.m. and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day at 5 p.m.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.
The s.s. Panay, from the Pacific Coast, left Moji for Shanghai on Sunday, and is expected to arrive here this morning.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, August 19.
The U.S.S. Quiros arrived in port yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	2789	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 9	Japan	Atagosan maru	2491	Jap.	M. B. K.	PWW
Aug 13	Hongkong	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 14	Chefoo	Anping	1149	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4232	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3863	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	3469	Br.	S. Tomes	SOCW
Aug 13	Tientsin	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Riekmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	WSA
Dec 27	Nsaking	Fortuna	762	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 13	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	QNWP
Aug 14	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 6	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	QNWP
Aug 13	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	QNWP
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 14	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 14	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1408	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 14	Japan	Kumane maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 13	Hankow	Loongwo	2286	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 14	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	QNW
Aug 14	Hankow	Ningshao	1929	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1849	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5448	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	566	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 14	Hongkong	Shantung	1563	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 13	Hankow	Tungking	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 13	Japan	Urusan maru	1735	Jap.	Mitsu Bishi	HYPW
Aug 14	Chinwangtao	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Aug 12	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	B A.T.	SHW

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Monteagle..... .....11 Sep. — Empress of Japan .....18 Nov.
Empress of Japan.....23 Sept. — EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct. — EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 ,,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.

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,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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SAYS AUSTRIA SOUGHT TERMS FROM FRANCE

Report in Italy That Andrassy Is To Succeed Burian As Foreign Minister

London, July 15.—Discussing the alleged political crisis in Austria, the Milan correspondent of The Daily Telegraph states that Count Julius Andrassy, leader of the opposition, is to be appointed Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to succeed Baron Burian, who is to retire.

The correspondent adds that Count Andrassy recently paid an unsuccessful visit to Switzerland in an effort to discuss a basis of peace with France.

Zurich, July 14, (via Paris.)—Members of the Austrian imperial family have been summoned to Schoensrunn owing to the illness of the Emperor Francis Joseph, according to news dispatches from Innsbruck.

Several specialists are attending the aged King-Emperor, and the news of the war is being withheld from him.

Baron Burian succeeded Count Berchtold as Austrian Foreign Minister in January, 1915. By the Entente Allies he was regarded as being under the domination of German influence, and his appointment was viewed in Petrograd as putting an end to the peace rumors then being circulated. In Austria-Hungary he was severely criticised for his failure to prevent Italy from entering the war, and his resignation has been frequently reported since that time.

Count Julius Andrassy was formerly Premier of Hungary and is one of the most prominent leaders of the Hungarian party. He is credited with being a peace advocate and is regarded in Austria as an advanced Liberal and Modernist. Count Andrassy has been particularly insistent that Rumania must be kept out of the war. A year ago news despatches from Vienna stated that he had appealed to the Emperor to cede Bukowina to Rumania as the price of her continued neutrality.

American National Guardsmen Prepare for Long Stay on Mexican Border

El Paso, July 10.—Every day brings more militiamen here from the various states and the neighborhood around El Paso has become one great camping ground with tents as far as the eye can see. The picture above is a group of New Jersey and Pennsylvania guardsmen pitching tents for their 2nd Field Hospital.

LOAN PAYS OFF ARMIES

A Peking telegram reports:—The Chinese Government has obtained loans from the International Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank and the Belgian Bank for a sum of $2,000,000 each, making a total of $6,000,000 and paid off the military expense for the armies in Peking and Tientsin.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
Atreus		Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru		Aug. 16
Carmarthenshire		June 28
Ceylon		May 26
City of Lincoln		June 2
City of Vienna		June 17
Eurybates		June 24
Kamo Maru		June 4
Katori Maru		June 18
Kashima Maru		July 2
Lycaon		June 2
Mishima Maru		July 16
Nellore**		July 9
Ningchow		May 27
Priam		July 18
Somali		Aug. 11
Suwa Maru		July 30
Tydeus		June 29
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique		July 19
Magellan		June 22
Polynesien		Aug. 5
For Bombay		
Nankin**		July 24
Novara**		Aug. 7
For Rotterdam		
Nippon		July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Bessie Dollar		Aug. 6
Empress of Asia		Aug. 11
Empress of Japan		July 29
Itsukushima Maru		June 20
Kamakura Maru		Aug. 13
Mexico Maru		Aug. 2
Nanking Maru		July 11
Sado Maru		July 2
Shidzuoka Maru		July 24
For New York		
Muncaster Castle		July 29
St. Bede		June 28
Toyooka Maru		July 11
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado		July 19
Asia Maru		July 17
Hazel Dollar		June 27
L. Luckenbach		July 27
Maricopa		Aug. 1
Manila Maru		June 28
Tenyo Maru		July 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 31
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 3
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Aug. 28
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 15
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 19
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 6
Malta**	July 13	Aug. 18
Namur	July 22	Sept. 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 14
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Sardinia	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	July 27	Aug. 20
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Gonernor Forbes		Aug. 16
Montcalm	Aug. 3	Sept. 3
Inaba Maru	July 22	Aug. 18
Panay		Aug. 16
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 19
City of Oran	June 28	Aug. 20
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept 5
Pathan	July 16	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 29	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Aug. 1	Sept. 7
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Manila Maru		Aug. 27
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 10
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	July 9	Aug. 16
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30
LEFT COLOMBO		
Glenstrae	Aug. 8	Aug. 30
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Aug. 4	Aug. 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—The typhoon of the Meiaco Sima Island having advanced on the Eastern Sea, appears to take the shape of a mere depression, and inclines to fill up. Variable breezes along our coasts. Fine and hot weather at Shanghai.

15.—Overcast and very damp weather at Shanghai. N.E. breezes. The pressure rises. Showers after 8 a.m.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, August 15, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	750.47	751.92
" " inches	29.55	29.60
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1.07	-1.50
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1.20	-1.13
Wind Direction	calm	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	0	10
Wind Miles	0 0	6.2
Temperature Cen	23°4	29°1
Temperature Fahr	74.1	84.4
[illegible] co	99	75
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	7
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. O. Karlbeck, Mrs. L. Hansen and child, Mrs. E. Christie, Mrs. M. Hindeford, Misses Hwang Yang and Harding, Messrs. E. White, F. Powell, C. A. Coolidge and son, A. Wehde, C. Esdale, F. C. McLean, J. Travess and P. W. Scott.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo:—Mrs. Jorge and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Nanking:—Mr. W. O. Keats. For Wuhu:—Mr. and Mrs. Akehurst. For Hankow:—Miss Reid, and Mr. McColl.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Miss L. A. Eddy.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Messrs. Engel and Tong

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The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow	dep	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep	6.30	9.00
7			221				8
7.30	23.01		266	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28			dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu	arr	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03			arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
			421				10
9				dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
6.00	9.23			arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.30	13.18		523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
11.50	13.28			dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
18.02	17.07		601	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
19.53	18.23		692				

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsaingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsaingchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	18.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	.. ..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.22	11.39		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.14	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	13 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.30		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.43	4.20		8.00	2.53
	dep	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	6.54			5.14
	dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.05	9.29	11.50	6.50		4.39		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	.. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS		2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
	dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai			9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing	arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yah Zah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An		9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	8.50
Hangchow	arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.35
Chang An			8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yah Zah	arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
	dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing	arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.36
	dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai		8.18	10.36	12.26	3.27	5.01	
Sung Kiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ...	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS		14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu ..	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
	dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou	arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS		13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou	dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow	arr.	9.19				5.33	
	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu ..	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
	dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at Nos. 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD, ON

Thursday, the 17th inst.

at 3 p.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Roll-top Desks, Book Cases, Office Files and Chairs, Cloth Stands, Teapoys, Armchairs, Sofas, Ice Chests, Electric Fans, Center Tables, Forks, Knives, Spoons and a lot of Chinese Curios, such as Brasses, Bronzes, Porcelain, Vases, Jars, Bowls, Josses, etc., etc.

All without Reserve

NOTICE

UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that from 14th of August his Consulting Engineering Office has been closed as such on account of his appointment as General Manager of T.E.M.A.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Consulting Engineer.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A. Amsterdam-Shanghai. Technische Export Maatschappij Axie.

(Exporters to Asia of Mechanical Appliances).

Allied Houses:

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Tegal, Djokja, Bandoeng, Medan, Makassar, Buenos Aires, New York.

We beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. F. J. Blom, C.E., General Manager for China.

P. VERSCHUYL,
Dr. J. W. VAN DYK, M.E., C.E.,
Directors.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

Undersigned begs to announce that the temporary office will be at Peking Road, 8G. Telephone No. 4711.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.,
10705 Manager.

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10859

BILL SMITH

AT YOUR CLUB. AT THE HOTELS. WHEREVER PEOPLE GET TOGETHER. THERE YOU WILL FIND "ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Declaration

WHEN I was in the Shanghai-Hangchow train on the way to Shanghai this morning, I read a Shanghai newspaper which reported that a large quantity of opium was found in the Monyin Hotel (Hupeh Road). The paper also pointed out that it was a matter in connection with my personal movements. I am quite surprised how such a case is alleged to have my concern. I came to Shanghai by the s.s. Athos, with one servant and seven packages of the following descriptions:—

Two trunks containing clothes.

One case containing books.

One case containing marbles.

One string-basket containing necessary articles.

Two bundles containing blankets, quilts, etc. (one belonged to my servant).

That is all.

It is true that some of the passengers on board the steamer are my countrymen, but it is equally true that they have their own official affairs, and none of them is entitled to be my attache.

One fact more. When I left Yunnan, the French Consul there gave me a special passport, in which it was clearly stated that I took one servant and seven packages of luggage on my return to Shanghai. This passport amply proves that I have no connection with any person or persons in the said steamer.

On the 5th inst., I arrived at Shanghai, and the representative of Taoyin Chow met me at the wharf, and brought me to the Monyin Hotel, with the seven packages of luggage referred to. After a short rest in the Hotel, I drove in a carriage to my house No. 31 Min Tak Lane, Rue Eugene Bard, while the said luggage was also removed to the above address from the Hotel during the same day. Thus, it evidently shows that neither I nor my servant have ever lived in the Hotel, nor put in any or all of the said luggage there for keeping purposes. And it evidently shows also that the report made by the Shanghai newspaper is absolutely untrue.

With regard to the concealed opium in the Hotel, I deem it expedient to request the British Police Authorities to make a thorough investigation, and to enforce a severe punishment upon the person or persons responsible for such evil doing.

CHANG YAO-TSENG.

9th August, 1916.

10674

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

$4.00 PER HOUR! WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just received from America. A horn for any and every make of car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

40 Bubbling Well Road, Phone West 1234.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1886

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. Broadway (Corner of Tientsing Road, Shanghai) Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

A GOOD FRIEND LIKES A GOOD CIGARETTE

Offer him one of

HADJIYANNI'S OTHELLO'S

at $3.00 per 100

on sale by

THE TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

and

The China Trading Co.

12 Nanking Road.

Send 30 cents for samples.

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Don't Forget

the

THIRD CLASSICAL CONCERT

by

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

on the

PALACE HOTEL ROOF GARDEN

To-night at 9.30

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(Near Astor House)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

HIRING DEPARTMENT

Reduced Rate per hour-$4.00-for 5 seater cars

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

For Hire by the Day, Week or Month.

Terms on application.

Prompt and efficient service.

Open day and night.

Up to date cars

Ask for Hiring Department 'Phone No. 3809

The Kuling American School

The School will open in Kuling on Sept. 4th.

The Faculty will consist of Mr. Donald Tewksbury, Mrs. Nellie D. Butchart and Mrs. N. C. Filman. The Matron will be Mrs. G. W. Cockburn.

The Curriculum of the school will include all the Primary and Grammar School grades.

The Rates will be $30 a month for the children of Missionaries; $40 for other children. Special rates to pupils from contributing Missions.

Special attention will be paid the health of pupils. The Matron has been a hospital trained nurse. There is a hospital nearby, open all the year, with a resident foreign physician. There are facilities for football, baseball, tennis and swimming.

The magnificent climate of Kuling makes it the ideal place for a school; and it is believed that the standard of instruction, the care given the physical welfare of the pupils, and the moral and religious influence of the school will all be of an unusually high order.

For further information or for registration address the Principal, Mr. Donald Tewksbury, Bungalow 99-B., Kuling. Those desiring to send children to the school the coming term should enter them at once.

While the school follows the American system and is under American control, the effort will be made to meet as far as possible the needs of British pupils, many of whom are expected to attend the school.

Committee of Control:

Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D., Chairman.
Rev. J. E. Williams, D.D.
,, James Cochran
,, A. M. Sherman
,, E. G. Tewksbury
,, E. J. Lee, Secretary

10700

NOTICE

S. S. "THEMIS" is due to arrive Shanghai on or about August 18th and will discharge at China Merchants Eastern Wharf. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading promptly to the undersigned for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Charterers

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10630

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1. 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10614

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10657 A 23

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

10701-A-20

SITUATIONS WANTED

NURSERY-GOVERNESS (German) is open for engagement with German or neutral family on the 1st of September or October. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

10708 A 19

A YOUNG man desires change of position to an allied or neutral firm. Has knowledge of books and accounts, also card system and typewriting. Quick at figures. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

10709 A 18

MEDICAL

WANTED for far Eastern port, *locum tenens* for large well established practice. View to partnership or sale. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

10667 A 17

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10584

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, Western district, 4 rooms, with attic, 2 bathrooms, comfortable servants' quarters, water, gas, electric wiring throughout, good garden, immediate possession. Rent Tls 55. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

10710 A 18

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

10592

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10575 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

A FURNISHED house wanted any time after November 1st. Western district preferred. Address, Agent, American Trading Co., 53 Szechuen Road.

10688 A 19

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, English teacher for Mission Chinese Boys' School. Young lady preferred. Apply to "School," THE CHINA PRESS.

10687 A 16

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand Reflex camera. Must be cheap and in good condition. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

10704-A-18

FOR SALE, motor-cycle "Yale," with new side-car, 8 h.p., free engine, Bosch magneto, two-cylinders, in running order. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

10685 A 19

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

10703-S-1

FOR SALE, cheap. "Times History of the War." Special cloth binding, perfect condition. Complete and keeping up-to-date. Owner selling as duplicate set. Cost $65. Will sell for $45. Splendid opportunity. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

10669 A 18

FOR SALE brand-new Remington Standard, Remington Junior, Smith Premier and Monarch Typewriters. Payment, if desired, in monthly instalments. Write for terms to

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
Typewriter Dept.,
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Tel. 5491.